NOTES
ON THE
AMERICAN PRESS
AT THE END OF
THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

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THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

By BERNARD FAŸ

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PREFACE

THE foundation of the following sketch of *The American Press at the End of the Eighteenth Century* was a paper, read in 1924, before the Société d'Histoire Moderne of Paris, by Bernard Faÿ, professor at the University of Clermont-Ferrand. M. Faÿ, who is the author of "L'Esprit révolutionnaire en France et aux États-Unis à la Fin du XVIIIe Siècle," has made a profound study of the relations of France and the United States during the latter part of the Eighteenth Century, and is well known in this country as a lecturer at various universities.

The paper in question having been called to the attention of its Committee on Publications by a member of the Grolier Club, the Committee requested M. Faÿ to expand it somewhat, and to allow its publication by the Club. The author kindly acquiesced, and the result is a very considerably extended version of the original, containing much additional matter, which the Committee feels itself fortunate in being able to lay before the membership of the Club.

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☞ *The facsimiles are reproductions of newspapers in the Library of Congress, the New York Public Library, and the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.*

1.

The Pennsylvania Gazette, October 23, 1729.

First Page.

Printed in Philadelphia by Benjamin Franklin & H. Meredith.

Showing the policy adopted by Franklin to improve this newly acquired gazette (first column), and what was considered fresh news in 1729 (second column.)

Numb. XLIII.

THE Pennſylvania GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Foreign and Domeſtick.

From Thurſday, October 16. to Thurſday, October 23. 1729.

THE Publiſhers of this Paper meeting with conſiderable Encouragement, are determined to continue it; and to that End have taken Meaſures to ſettle a general Correſpondence, and procure the beſt and earlieſt Intelligence from all Parts. We ſhall from time to time have all the noted Publick Prints from Great Britain, New-England, New-York, Maryland *and* Jamaica, *beſides what News may be collected from private Letters and Informations; and we doubt not of continuing to give our Cuſtomers all the Satiſfaction they expect from a Performance of this Nature.*

From this Time forward, inſtead of publiſhing a Whole Sheet *once a Week, as the firſt Undertaker engag'd to do in his* Propoſals, *we ſhall publiſh a* Half Sheet *twice a Week, which amounts to the ſame Thing; only we think it will be more acceptable to our Readers, inaſmuch as their Entertainment will by this Means become more frequent.* Numb. XLIV. *will come out on* Monday *next.*

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

At preſent the Foreign News of moſt Conſequence to us ſeems to be that which relates to the Peace with *Spain*. The four following Paragraphs concerning it, are taken from four different *London* Papers, of the lateſt Date that came in the laſt Veſſel from thence to *Philadelphia*. The two firſt are from the *London Journal* and the *Britiſh Journal*, both at this time accounted *Government* Papers; the third is from the *Craftſman*, who is ſuppos'd to be a Whigg Writer, but againſt the preſent Adminiſtration; the fourth is from *Fog's Journal*, (the ſame that was formerly called *Miſt's Journal*) always reckoned a Tory Paper. When the Reader has allowed for theſe Diſtinctions, he will be better able to form his Judgment on the Affair.

From the *London Journal*, Aug. 16.

Paris, Auguſt 14. At laſt an Expreſs is arrived here from Port St. Mary's, with the agreeable News, that on the 28th paſt the King of Spain ſigned an Order for the Delivery of the Effects of the Galleons, the Indulto being ſettled at 15 per Cent. and thoſe of the Aſſogues Ships at 5 per Cent. His Majeſty had likewiſe ordered Paſsports to be made out for the Engliſh South-Sea Company upon the ancient Foot, and to put every thing in the Weſt-Indies in the ſame State as before the Arrival of the Engliſh Squadron in thoſe Parts. The Diſtribution of the Effects is to begin the 15th or 16th Inſtant; and the Flota for New Spain will depart from Cadiz a few Days before, under Convoy of three Men of War commanded by the Marquis Mari.

From the *Britiſh Journal*, Aug. 16.

Extract of a Letter from Port St. Mary's, Aug. 2.

The 28th paſt, a Grand Conference was held at the Houſe of the Marquiſs de la Paz, the Miniſters of France, Great Britain and Holland being preſent: The principal Articles relating to the Peace being agreed on, upon breaking up the Conference, the King gave Orders for the immediate Diſtribution of the Effects of the Galleons, and that all things ſhould be re-eſtabliſh'd in the Weſt-Indies, as they were before the Appearance of the Engliſh Fleet at Portobello. The Peace will be concluded in the following manner, viz. A Truce for 14 Years between Spain and England, in which Time the juſteſt Meaſures ſhall be taken to terminate all Differences; and that Spain ſhall be ſuffer'd to ſend 12000 Men into Italy, to ſecure Tuſcany to Don Carlos.

From the *Craftſman*, Aug. 16.

Since our laſt, We have had ſome Account of the *Treaty*, which hath been ſo much talk'd of, communicated to us by *Authority*; I mean in the *Gazette* of *Saturday* laſt, which ſays, " that on the fifth Inſtant arrived here Mr. *Sharpe*, " one of his Majeſty's Meſſengers from *Madrid*, but laſt " from Paris, with Letters from Mr. *Keene*, his Majeſty's " Miniſter at the Court of *Spain*, dated at Port St. *Mary's* " the 2d of *Auguſt*, *N. S.* incloſing the Draught of a Treaty " for adjuſting Matters between the Allies of *Hanover* and " the Crown of *Spain*, as it had been concerted between " the Miniſters of the Allies and thoſe of that Crown, " which is ſent to the Courts of *England* and *France*, and " to the *States-General* for their Approbation. In the mean " Time the King of *Spain*'s Orders were iſſued on the " 28th of *July*, *N. S.* for the delivering out the Effects " brought from the *Weſt-Indies* on board the Galleons to " their reſpective Proprietors; and the Cedula's, deſired " by Mr. *Keene* in Behalf of the *South-Sea* Company, were " to be given in eight Days, from the Date of Mr. *Keene*'s " Letter, which Time it would require to prepare and " paſs them thro' the ſeveral Offices.

Whether this Draught *contains an* abſolute Treaty of Peace, *or only a* Proviſional Treaty, *like that which was projected laſt Winter, we cannot yet learn, but expect to be ſpeedily informed from the ſame Authority.*

From *Fog's Journal*, Aug. 16.

From Port St. Mary's we are aſſured, that the King of Spain's Order is certainly iſſued out for delivering to the Proprietors the Effects brought by the Galleons, which is ſaid to be owing to certain Spaniards, who repreſented to his Majeſty, that many of the Merchandizes were periſhable, and that the Owners muſt ſuffer great Loſſes if they were kept longer. —— But we do not find that the Treaſure is included in this Order. —— There is no Talk at preſent of any more Marriages in Pruſſia, as it was to be hop'd, becauſe there are other Commodities never the better for keeping, beſides thoſe brought by the Galleons.

The

NOTES ON THE AMERICAN PRESS AT THE END OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

CHAPTER I.

General Conditions.

DURING the last fifty years, public opinion has become one of the forces directing nations and their governments. It was not so in the preceding centuries, when there was scarcely any contact between the people and their leaders. Certain groups exercised a real influence upon governments, but the people, as a whole, were not invited to express their opinions upon matters of state. One might say that they were not suitably organized for developing ideas on such questions, and still less for making their ideas effective.

Towards the end of the Eighteenth Century, the United States of America, then in the process of constituting themselves a nation, furnished the first example of a coherent and powerful public opinion.

Thoughtful minds at once began to study this development. In May, 1782, the Count de La Luzerne, the French Minister to the United States, wrote to the Count de Vergennes, Minister of Foreign Affairs: "La politique de ce pays ne peut être secrète sur les grands objets. Elle est le résultat de la volonté des peuples. Ils entraînent fatalement le Congrès." And then, giving a concrete instance, he proceeded: "La seule démarche que je me suis permise a été d'engager le Sieur Payne à publier un écrit que vous trouverez dans toutes les Gazettes de cette semaine, et qui a été d'autant mieux accueilli que cet écrivain a abandonné sa plume au torrent de l'opinion publique. Il n'a fait que donner une forme aux raisonnements de la multitude et présenter au public des bases un peu plus certaines en le mettant dans la confidence de certaines particularités ignorées jusqu'ici. Cet écrit sera donc utile, mais je ne puis dire qu'il était indispensable."[1]

These customs astonished and shocked Monsieur de La Luzerne. Some months later he wrote again (July 15, 1783) to his superior in the diplomatic hierarchy: "Aujourd'hui les gens sages envisagent avec douleur

un pouvoir inconstitutionnel qui s'élève dans l'État et la violence des particuliers mise à la place des lois. On voit le danger qu'il y a de souffrir que la tourbe s'empare ainsi de l'autorité, et l'on ne sait où elle peut s'arrêter dans les excès auxquels l'intérêt, la haine ou l'intrigue la pousseront."[2] He ended by defining the United States as "un pays où l'opinion et les dispositions du peuple influent considérablement sur les affaires." In truth, the novelty of this consisted not in the spectacle of a government ruled by elements having no recognized authority, but in the fact that that government had to obey a nameless, mysterious and complex force, public opinion, comprising and representing all classes of society, all occupations and all sections of the country; its appearance caused surprise and its power caused terror from the very beginning. The "philosophers," of course, admired it, and one of their newspapers, the *Éphémérides du Citoyen*, said, as early as 1771: "On se livre beaucoup à l'instruction dans cet heureux pays, et c'est d'elle qu'on attend la prospérité générale. Nous tenons du célèbre docteur Franklin qu'il n'y a point d'artisan en Pensylvanie, qui, en déjeunant, ne lise les papiers publics, et, pendant une heure après son dîner, quelques bons ouvrages de philosophie et de politique."

Thanks to peculiar social and economic conditions, America had been a field highly favorable to the formation and growth of public opinion. There, more than in any other country of the world, men were free to discuss their affairs and political questions. These States had been formed by English colonists flying from oppression, a goodly number of whom had an ideal of liberty so exacting that from the beginning they would tolerate no political censorship of the press in their new home. It is obvious that such a condition was favorable to the development of the press and of all forms of discussion. Doubtless it alone would not have been sufficient for the formation of a strong, intelligent and active public opinion, but it permitted a bold and liberty-loving people to set themselves in that direction.

Nevertheless, the degree of liberty which the journals of America enjoyed should not be exaggerated. The State governments and the Federal government, in principle, had no right of interference to prevent a journal from saying what it thought fit; but the post was under the control of the Government. Although a rate was provided for newspapers (beginning with 1793, the post office charged one cent for any distance up to one hundred miles for each paper carried),[3] each journal had to make an individual arrangement with the Postmaster-General, who was free to facilitate or to impede its distribution. He could, therefore, strangle a gazette, without anybody having a word to say about it.

A typical case arose in 1784-5, when two Hollanders, Boinod and Gaillard, started at Philadelphia a gazette in the French language, the *Courrier de l'Amérique*, the purpose of which was to propagate democratic ideas in the United States and in France. The French Minister complained to the President of Pennsylvania, who was unable to act directly; but the matter was settled by the Postmaster-General, who prescribed rates of postage unacceptable to the publishers of that journal. The story is told by Barbé Marbois (French Chargé d'Affaires in America)

2.

The Pennsylvania Gazette, September 25, 1760.

First Page.

Printed in Philadelphia by Benjamin Franklin & David Hall.

Containing the first news of the taking of Canada (third column); see also the advertisement of "Poor Richard's Almanack" (second column).

September 25, 1760. NUMB. 1657.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

June 26, 1760.

THE Commissioners named and appointed in and by an Act of Parliament, passed in the 33d Year of His present Majesty's Reign, intituled, *An ACT for vesting certain Estates in* Pennsylvania, New-Jersey *and* Maryland, *belonging to the Proprietors of a Partnership, commonly called,* The Pennsylvania Land Company in London, *in Trustees to be sold, and for other Purposes therein mentioned*; Do hereby give Notice, that all Persons who have or claim any of the 482 unclaimed Shares in the said Partnership, or any Receipts signed or given out for the same by *Thomas Story*, in the said Act named, or any Right to any other Share or Interest in the said Partnership, or any Receipts for the same, are to claim and make out their respective Rights thereto, and produce the Receipts, Probate of the Wills, Assignments, or other Evidence, under which they respectively claim, to the said Commissioners, before the First Day of *January*, 1763, or otherwise they will be precluded from any Dividend of the Money which shall arise by or from the Sale of the Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments, which shall be sold in Pursuance of the said Act, and other the Estate belonging to the said Partnership by the said Act directed to be divided. And that the said Commissioners will meet to execute the Powers and Authorities vested in them by the said Act, at the House of Mr. *Thomas Hyam*, in *Philpot Lane, London*, between the Hours of Nine and Twelve of the Forenoon, on *Wednesday*, the Ninth of *July*, *Wednesday*, the Thirteenth of *August*, and *Wednesday*, the Tenth of *September*, 1760, and on the first *Wednesday* in every succeeding Month, until further Notice.

By Order of the Commissioners,
LAURENCE HOLKER, Clerk.

St. Thomas Apostle's, London.

N. B. The said Commissioners have ordered the above Advertisement to be inserted in the Gazette published at *Philadelphia*, in *Pennsylvania*, with all convenient Speed, for six Months successively; and that one of the said *Philadelphia* Gazettes, in which such Advertisement shall be inserted, be sent to *England*, to be filed with the Proceedings of the Commissioners under the said Act. *L. H.*

**** An Abstract of the Act of Parliament, with the Names of the Commissioners appointed, will be published in our next.*

To the Freeholders and Electors of the County and City of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

THE public Marks of your Esteem in choosing me for several successive Years past, one of your Representatives in Assembly, will ever merit my most grateful Acknowledgments; but finding that a longer Continuance in that Station would be very inconvenient to me, I must beg Leave to request, that you will be pleased, at the ensuing Election, to make choice of some other Person in my Stead. I am,

GENTLEMEN,
Your much obliged, and most obedient humble Servant,
DANIEL ROBERDEAU.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others ELECTORS of the County of BUCKS.

GENTLEMEN,

THE Confidence you have been pleased to repose in me, by choosing me for one of your Representatives, I must ever esteem a Mark of your Regard, that deserves my sincere Acknowledgments; but, as the Circumstance of my own Affairs will not permit my Attendance on those of the Public, I request you to choose some other Person, at the ensuing Election, to represent you in my Stead, and you will thereby oblige

Your real Friend,
† JOSEPH WATSON.

To the FREEHOLDERS and ELECTORS of the County of BUCKS.

GENTLEMEN,

I GRATEFULLY acknowledge the public Marks of Honour and Esteem shewn me, in choosing me one of your Representatives in Assembly, for those many Years past; but the Circumstance of my private Affairs obliging me to decline that Service for the present, I beg Leave to request you to choose some other Person, at the ensuing Election, in my Stead. I am your ever obliged Friend, † JONATHAN INGHAM.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others ELECTORS for the City and County of PHILADELPHIA,

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my sincere Acknowledgments for your Favours past, and shall be further obliged to you for the Continuance of your VOTES and INTEREST at the next ensuing ELECTION, in Favour of your obliged Friend,
SAMUEL MORRIS, Sheriff.

To the Freeholders, and others, Electors for the City and County of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

AS I have been favoured these two Years last past with your Votes for the Sheriff's Office, it encourages me again to request the Favour of your Votes and Interest at the next Election with the present Sheriff, as I intend to stand a Candidate for that Office, at the Expiration of his Time; which will much oblige your Friend, and humble Servant, JOSEPH REDMAN. †

To the FREEHOLDERS and others ELECTORS for the City and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

AS your Favour in choosing me last Year, with the present Sheriff, to the Sheriff's Office, claims my sincere and public Thanks, so it emboldens me to hope for a Continuance of your Votes and Interest, to be again returned with him, at the next ensuing Election; not with Intention to supersede him, but that I may be the more likely to have an Opportunity the Year after of testifying to the Public, by my Care in that Office, the high Value at which their Favours are estimated, by their grateful Friend,
† JOHN LUKENS, Surveyor.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others ELECTORS for the Borough and County of CHESTER.

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my hearty Thanks for your Favours past, and shall be further obliged to you for the Continuance of your VOTES and INTEREST at the next ensuing ELECTION, in Favour of your Friend to serve,
† BENJAMIN DAVIS, Sheriff.

WATER-STREET.

RICHARD and PETER FOOTMAN,

Take this Opportunity of informing their CUSTOMERS, That they have imported in the last Vessels from LONDON,

A NEAT ASSORTMENT of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS, suitable for the Season.

AMONG WHICH ARE,

Sundry English and India Silks, plain and figured Gauze, black and white blown Lace, Silver blown Ditto, Gimp, newest Fashion Cheveaux de frize Hats and Bonnets, a great Variety of Italian Flowers, Egrets and Jewellery, curious raised Bird Pieces, and other Pictures, right India japanned waiters and Tea-boards, English Beaver and Castor Hats, Pewter, Carpets, Variety of plain and figured Stuffs, Woollens, &c. &c. Tfctf.

BY Order of the Commissioners for Indian Affairs, will be sold by public Vendue, on Wednesday, the 8th Day of October next, under the Court-house, at two o'Clock in the Afternoon, the following Skins and Furs, belonging to the Province, viz.

A large Quantity of Summer and Fall Deer-skins, Racoons, Beavers, Fishers, Otters, Muskrats, Cats and Foxes. All which may be viewed under the Court-house on said Day of Sale.

JOSIAH DAVENPORT, Clerk.

STRAYED or stolen, on the 2d of September, inst. from off the Commons, a tall sorrel Horse, five or six Years old, a natural Pacer, carries his Head low, has a flaxen coloured Mane and Tail, had a Sore on his off Buttock, but supposed to be healed, was shod all round, pretty high back'd behind, and thin bodied. Whoever brings said Horse to the Subscriber, at the Sign of the Sugar-loaf, in Market-street, almost opposite the Conestogoe Waggon, shall have Ten Shillings Reward, if found within four or five Miles of Town, if further Fifteen Shillings, and reasonable Charges, paid by ¶ ROBERT GILBERT.

NOTICE is hereby given, That FREDERICK POHLMAN, Blue-dyer, has set up his Trade at the House of Mr. Lawrence Marguedant, near the Court-house, in King-street, in the Borough of Lancaster, where all Persons that will please to favour him with their Custom in that Business, may depend on having it done with Expedition, and at a reasonable Rate, by ¶ FREDERICK POHLMAN.

RUN away from the Subscriber, about the 6th of August last, living in Tulpehocken, a likely Negroe Boy, about 17 Years of Age, has three Scars in his Face, and one on his Forehead. Whoever takes up and secures said Negroe, so as his Master may have him again, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by ¶ JOHN WEISER.

This is to give NOTICE,

THAT David Wells, Tobacconist and Snuff-maker, from Scotland, now living in Princess-street, Lancaster, at the Sign of the Blackmoor, next House but one to the Goal, manufactures and sells fine Pigtail, for Gentlemen and Ladies, and Roll Tobacco, and all other Sorts, by Wholesale and Retail; and likewise Scotch Snuff, Rappee, Greliade, high Toast and low Toast, and all other Sorts: Where Store-keepers, and others, may be served at most reasonable Rates, by DAVID WELLS.

N. B. To be sold by said Wells, A Plantation, lying in Fallowfield Township, Chester County, containing 275 Acres, 80 Acres clear; with a good Orchard, and good Buildings: The Place is well timbered and watered. †

Philadelphia, September 22, 1760.

WHEREAS the Partnership of M'PHERSON and MIRANDA is near dissolved, those that are indebted to the said Parnership are desired to make immediate Payment; and those that have any Demands, are desired to bring in their Accounts. †

Just published, and to be sold at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, in Philadelphia,

POOR RICHARD's ALMANACK,

For the YEAR 1761.

CONTAINING, besides the usual Calculations, a very interesting Account of INOCULATION; wherein the most successful Methods, hitherto practised, for preparing the Body, not only before, but also between the Inoculation and Eruption, are made plain to the meanest Capacity; and some necessary Directions are added, for rendering the Operation itself, and the Manner of Treatment, during the Course of the Disease, easy and familiar to such as have no Practitioner near them, and are settled too far back in the Country to be able to procure the properest Medicines, when wanted: And as the whole has been examined and approved of by Persons properly qualified, it is hoped it will not only contribute to promote a more general Use of this salutary Practice (which hath been, and still may be, the Means of saving the Lives of Thousands from the fatal Effects of the Small-Pox, taken in the natural Way) but will also render POOR RICHARD's Labours, this Year, a very valuable Present to the Public, and well worth preserving for Years to come.-----An easy and sure Remedy for WORM DISORDERS, with some amazing Instances of its Effects.-----The great Mr. BOYLE's Remedy for the DYSENTERY or BLOODY FLUX.---RULES for chusing REAL FRIENDS.---A Cure for the ASTHMA. A Cure for a FURUNCULUS or FELON.----A WISH.---A DRINK of singular Use in hot Climates.------An Estimate of HUMAN GREATNESS.----On FEMALE EDUCATION.----ADVICE to the LADIES.---A Correct Table of Interest, at Six per Cent, Together with wise Sayings, witty Turns, &c. &c. &c.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 18.

WE now have the Pleasure to congratulate our Countrymen upon the most important Event, as we apprehend, that has ever happened in Favour of the British Nation. Our Enemies have digged a Pit for us, and are fallen into it themselves. The Schemes they have artfully laid, in Treachery and Blood, for our Destruction, have turned to their own Confusion, and through the kind Interposition of divine Providence, have been the Means of national Advantages to us, beyond what our most sanguine Hopes could flatter us with. Instead of being deprived of our natural Rights, civil and religious, and made the Slaves of arbitrary Power, Caprice, and Superstition, which brings certain Ruin to every Nation where it prevails, we have trampled our Enemies under our Feet, and risen upon their Ruins; they themselves have furnished us with just Cause for removing them for ever from plaguing us, who would have been everlasting Plagues to us; for no Ties can bind a People, whose Religion requires no Faith to be kept with Hereticks, whose Politicks can break through all Engagements that obstruct their ambitious Designs. Thanks to Heaven, Peace begins to dawn upon our Land, and the Day seems at Hand, when the Noise of War, and Blood, and Desolation shall be heard no more. Let every true Friend to Britain now rejoice, but not forget from what Hand we receive the Blessings we enjoy, nor what Behaviour, Gratitude requires of us.

We can only in general, acquaint our Readers, that the War in Canada is at an End: The Governor, has surrendered the Country to the British General AMHERST, without Bloodshed. The Subjects of France are to be sent Home, all that remain of the French are to swear Allegiance to His Majesty, and retain their Possessions. We have waited in Hopes of the Particulars of this great Revolution as long as our Time would permit, but they are not yet come to Town. We have only an Assurance, that the Fact is true, from several Letters brought by the Post from Albany. Some Extracts from which are as follow.

Albany, September 14. By an Express from Fort George we have the joyful News of the Surrender of all Canada, on the 9th Instant, to General AMHERST. Those that desire it, are to be sent to France, the rest are to swear Allegiance to His Majesty. I would not a Moment defer giving you this News, though we have yet no Express from General AMHERST.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at Albany, dated September 14, 1760.

"Just now an Express came in from our Army at Montreal, with the agreeable Accounts of its surrendering to His Majesty's Arms, on the 8th Instant. The Regulars are to be transported to Old France, and such of the Inhabitants as chuse to take the Oaths of Allegiance, will be permitted to stay in the Country. We have had no Engagement; Monsieurs Vaudreuille and Levi thought best to capitulate; for we had the Army under Generals AMHERST and MURRAY, landed on the Island of Montreal, and Colonel Haviland, ready to push off from La Praire; being thus surrounded by three powerful Armies, the French Commanders took the most prudent and safe Measures. I congratulate you on this important Acquisition, and doubt not it will be a Means of bringing on an honourable and lasting Peace."

Extract of another Letter from a Gentleman at Albany, to his Friend in New-York, dated 14th September, 1760.

"We had an Express from Montreal this Day, with the agreeable News of its surrendering to His Majesty's Arms on the 8th Instant. The Enemy surrendered on Condition, that the regular Troops should be transported to Old France. Such of the Inhabitants of Canada, as will take the Oath of Allegiance, will be permitted to stay in the Country. Monsieur Vaudreuille had no less than three Armies to cope with, two of them (viz. under the Generals Amherst and Murray) were actually landed on the Island, and Colonel Haviland, with his Army, was at La Praire, ready to make a Junction: In this Dilemma, the French Commanders (saw no Hopes of Relief, nor had they any Prospect of Success) chose to lay down their Arms without striking a Blow."

Extract of a Letter from Ticonderoga, dated September 12, 1760.

"The Enemy at Montreal had marched out and entrenched themselves: General Murray raised a Battery within 50 Yards of the Town, and summoned them to give up the Place. It is said they refused till General Amherst's Arrival; upon which he battered a Breach, and his Grenadiers took Possession of Moutreal: But that M. Vaudreuille and the Army, capitulated on the 9th Instant, to General Amherst; the Troops to go to France, with such of the Inhabitants as chuse it; and those that are willing to stay, to take the Oath of Allegiance to His Majesty."

Captain Morris, in the Earl of Leicester Packet Boat, is hauled off into the Stream, and lies ready to proceed Home with the agreeable News, at a Moment's Warning, Dispatches from his Excellency General AMHERST, being hourly expected for that Purpose. The Cannon on Fort George and the Battery are prepared for a Discharge, and the City will be illuminated this Night,

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*** A Parcel of the best CROWN WINDOW GLASS, of various Sizes, to be sold by JOSEPH HILLBORN.

3.

The Pennsylvania Gazette, August 20, 1777.

First Page.

Printed in Philadelphia by William and David Hall & William Sellers.

Showing the influence of the Revolutionary events upon the newspapers, as well as upon the whole economic life of the country; note at the foot of the first column the advertisement concerning deserters, and in the middle of the third column the curious political conditions.

August 20, 1777. NUMB. 2530.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

INK-POWDER,

To be sold, by the Dozen or single Paper, at HENRY MILLER's, Printer, in Race-street,

Also Writing-Paper, Quills, Sealing-wax, large and small Wafers, &c. &c. ||5s.

Philadelphia County, ss. *August* 18, 1777.

IN Pursuance of a Precept of the Justices to me directed, Notice is hereby given, That a County Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace will be held at the State-House, in the City of Philadelphia, on Monday, the first Day of September next, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon of the said Day; whereof all Coroners, Keepers of Prisons and Houses of Correction, Constables and Bailiffs &c. of the said County, are to take Notice and attend accordingly. And on Wednesday, the third Day of September aforesaid, at the Place aforesaid, will be opened, the Court of Common Pleas for said County.

¶ JAMES CLAYPOOLE, Sheriff.

ANY Person, properly qualified for the Purpose, who will undertake the making SALT, from the Brine or Pickle of the salted Meats consumed by the Army, will be treated with, on applying to the Commissary General of Purchases, at his Office, at the Corner of Fourth and Arch-streets. ¶

Bucks county, August 16, 1777.

ALL those persons who found Substitutes during the war, or for three years, are desired to meet at Newtown, the 11th of September, in order to petition the House of Assembly at their next meeting to pass the above recommendation by Congress into a law. †

ALL persons that have any just demands against the estate of Doctor ROBERT BOYD, late of this city, deceased, are requested to produce the same, properly attested; and all those indebted are earnestly requested to call and pay off their accounts to JAMES LOUGHEAD, with whom the books and papers are lodged, with full power to sue for, adjust, and settle the same.

TO be sold by the subscriber, living in Upper-Merion, Philadelphia county, a certain LOT or TRACT of LAND, containing about 10 or 12 acres of good land, whereon is a good fulling mill, and tools in order for carrying on the fulling and clothier's business; said mill is on a good large stream of water, called the Gulph Creek, within 15 miles of Philadelphia; there are also on said tract a good piece of watered meadow, a young bearing orchard, and a stone dwelling-house, the whole in good repair.

Also to be sold, a certain LOT or TRACT of LAND, adjoining the above, and may be sold together or separate, as may best suit the purchaser; containing 30 acres, 3 or 4 acres of good watered meadow, a good bearing orchard, a good frame barn, and a house, with two rooms on a floor; about 11 acres of said tract is cleared, and the remainder woodland. For terms, apply to AMOS WILLITS, living on the premises. ¶

STRAYED away, or stolen, from the plantation of Mr. Samuel Rhodes near Grey's Ferry, a heavy dark bay HORSE, about 14½ hands high, his hind feet white, heavy eared and a white face, several marks of the saddle, flat footed, several white spots on the near side of his belly shod before. Whoever secures the horse and thief, shall have SIX POUNDS reward, or for the horse only Three Pounds, and all reasonable charges, paid by ADAM HILL. ¶

☞ Came to the same plantation, a bay HORSE, about 14 hands high, cut hamed, heavy headed, a long black mane, and a switch tail; the owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

STRAYED away from the subscriber, living in West-Caln township, about a month ago, two STEERS, or BULLSTAGS, one brown, with some white in his face, and on his thighs, and some white spots on his body, four years old past, a likely well made steer, in good order; the other brindled, with some white about his head and perhaps under his belly, but chiefly brindled on the body, is likewise four years old past, but not so big as the brown one, he is low, chunky and big bellied, very much made like a bull, in body, head and horns; the other's horns are pretty much like bull's horns, but he is not near so much bull made as the brindle one. Whoever secures them so that the owner may have them again, shall have Two Dollars reward, and reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by

July 26, 1777. || SAMSON BABB.

BROKE *into the inclosure of the subscriber, on the 8th day of August inst. two strays, a HORSE and MARE; the mare a dark bay, about 14½ hands high, neither brand nor ear mark; the horse a sorrel or rather a moale colour, about 13 hands high, branded on the near buttock P. F. The owner or owners, by applying to the subscriber in Lower-Merion township, Philadelphia county, and describing their other natural marks, proving their property, and paying charges may have them again.* † PAUL JONES.

DESERTED from Captain HENRY DOBSON's company, belonging to the 6th Maryland regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel BENJAMIN FORD, the following men, viz. *John Hall*, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, sandy coloured hair, and down look; much inclined to drink; born near the Head of Elk, Cæcil county, Maryland. *Samuel Bird*, born in England, by trade a painter; stoops much in his walk, dark complexion, dark hair; it is thought he is in Baltimore town. *John Bryon*, born in Ireland, about 5 feet 9 inches high, much pitted with the small-pox; he said he was a deserter from the British service. *William Glen*, born in Ireland, and formerly lived near Duck-creek Cross-roads, about 5 feet 10 inches high, fair complexion short black hair, curled. *Benjamin Still*, born in Ireland, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, formerly lived in Chester-town, Maryland. *John M'Entire*, born in Ireland, and formerly lived at New-London Cross-roads. *Michael Leden*, born in Ireland, about 5 feet 8 inches high, pitted with the small-pox. *Thomas Pierce Sapington*, this country born, about 5 feet 10 inches high, dark complexion: He since enlisted in the 5th Maryland regiment, and Captain Henry's company. *John Reiley*, born in Ireland, about 5 feet 6 inches high, by trade a smith, it is thought he is at work in the city of Philadelphia. *John Coneley*, born in Ireland, by trade a shoemaker, and formerly worked in the Welsh-tract, near Mr. John Aiken; he is about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, a little marked with the small-pox. Whoever will apprehend the above deserters, or any of them, and confine them in any of the goals of the United States, or send them to the regiment, in General SULLIVAN's division, General DEBORRE's brigade, shall have TEN DOLLARS for each, paid by

|| 10s. HENRY DOBSON, Captain.

State of New Jersey, ss. } To ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the house of Gilbert Barton, at Allentown, in the county of Monmouth, on Saturday, the 30th day of August inst at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the said day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of James Morgan, captain of a company of the militia in the State of New-Jersey (who as well, &c.) against the brigantine or vessel called the William and Anne, burthen about 140 tons, lately commanded by Capt. Jacobs, with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, and taken as a prize by the said James Morgan near Long Branch, on the sea coast of New-Jersey, to the end and intent that the owner or owners of the said brigantine and cargo, or any person concerned therein, may appear and shew cause (if any they have) why the same should not be condemned according to the prayer of the said bill.

By order of the Judge,

¶ WILLIAM LIVINGSTON, jun. Reg.

FIFTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Northampton township, Burlington county, a Dutch servant man, named *John William Shelock*, about 22 years of age, light coloured hair, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, pock-marked, light eyes, surly look; had on, and took with him, a light coloured coattee, a ragged under jacket, ozenbrigs shirt, tow trowsers, an old fur hat, half-worn neats-leather shoes, with strings; he had a knapsack on; he will be apt to change the said dress to a blue coat and jacket, homespun shirt, snuff coloured breeches, and ribbed stockings. Whoever takes up the said servant, and delivers him to his master or secures him in any goal, so that he may be got again, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by ISAAC BUDD. ¶

N. B. If any Recruiting Officer has listed him, or will list him, and send me word, shall be entitled to the reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, of Strasburgh township, Lancaster county, in the State of Pennsylvania, two apprentice lads, bound to the Gunsmith's business, viz.

Philip Lowman, about 16 or 17 years of age, brown hair; had on a shirt, trowsers and hunting frock.

Andrew Fogle, between 14 and 15 years of age, yellowish straight hair, pretty lusty of his age; had on a hempen shirt and trowsers, a new felt hat, and new neats leather shoes, with strings. Whoever apprehends the said apprentices, and secures them in any goal of the United States, so that their master may have them again, shall have a reward of *Twelve Dollars*, or *Six Dollars* for either of them, paid by MICHAEL WITHIS.

N. B. Should they have enlisted in any of the Recruiting Officers, it is hoped they will be secured and sent back to their master, as they are much wanted. §

FORTY-EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

DESERTED from Captain Peter Jaquet's company, of the Delaware regiment, commanded by Col. David Hall, the following men, viz. *Michael Homan*, about 5 feet 11 inches high, formerly lived in Red-Lion Hundred, New-Castle county, is very apt to get drunk, and is marked with the small-pox.

Samuel Campbell, an Irishman, by trade a Blacksmith, of a dark complexion, wears short curled hair, often gets drunk, and when so is very talkative, about 5 feet 9 inches high formerly worked about the Head of Elk.

James Stuart, an Irishman, formerly followed the seas, and was lately discharged from his vessel at Sinepuxent, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high.

Bartholomew Adams, and *John Hecky*; *Adams* was enlisted at Wilmington, and deserted from that place the 15th of June; *Hecky* was enlisted on the 21st of June, in the lower part of New-Castle county, and is thought to be in those parts; a further description of them unknown. Whoever takes up said deserters, and delivers them to Lieut. Richard Wilds, at Port Penn, to Lieut. George Purvis, in Wilmington, or to the Captain, in Major-General Sullivan's division, near Morristown, shall have the above reward, or in proportion for either of them. ||10s.

DESERTED from Colonel Walter Stewart's regiment, Captain John Clark's company, the following two men, viz. *Benjamin Crasford*, 5 feet 7 inches high, stout built, short brown hair, grey eyes; has before absented himself from his regiment, and went by the name of *Benjamin North*, lived in Lancaster county. *Patrick Navin*, 5 feet 5 inches high, short black hair, slender made, dark complexion, small black eyes, by birth an Irishman.

Also from Captain John Marshal's company, said regiment, *John Irwine*, 5 feet 5 inches high, well made, had long red hair, tied, grey eyes, born in Chester county, Pennsylvania.

Peter Brown, 5 feet 9 inches high, short black hair, dark complexion, had received a ball through his left cheek, born in Chester county, Pennsylvania.

Kershaw Peeling, 5 feet 8 inches high, brown hair, tied, grey eyes, well made; had on a green coat; he has been seen skulking about this city, in company with a girl.

The first four of the above deserters were dressed in blue, turned up with red, white pewter buttons, with the letters P. S. R. marked on them. Any person or persons taking said deserters up, shall receive *Forty Dollars*, or *Eight Dollars* per man, with reasonable charges, by applying to Lieut. Colonel LEWIS FARMER, at Philadelphia; or WALTER STEWART, Colonel, at Camp.

Those men who belong to the late Pennsylvania State regiment are desired immediately to repair to, and deliver themselves up to Lieutenant-Colonel Lewis Farmer, at Philadelphia, otherwise they will be looked upon, when taken, as deserters, and punished accordingly; and they may be assured they shall each of them serve the time they have been absent from their regiment. WALTER STEWART, Colonel. ||10s.

Cæcil County, Maryland, August 10, 1777.

WAS committed to my custody, a Negro man, who says his name is ROMEO, about 25 years of age, about 5 feet 11 inches high; says he belongs to Patrick Morris, in Virginia. His master is desired to come immediately, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be sold agreeable to law, by JOHN STRAWBRIDGE, Goaler.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Lower-Merion township, Philadelphia county, a black HORSE, about 14 hands high, a natural trotter, neither brand nor ear-mark. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

August 20, 1777. ¶ RUDOLPH LATCH.

Philadelphia, July 22, 1777.

STRAYED away, the 14th instant, from off the Commons, of this city, a black COW, with a white face, and some black round her eyes, white belly, her horns turn inwards, and some white on her feet. Whoever takes up said Cow, and secures her, so that the owner may have her again, shall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and reasonable charges, paid by || ROBERT COLLINGS, in Vine-street.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Bristol township, Philadelphia county, a Dutch servant lad, named *George Silcknitter*, about 14 years of age, short and thick, of a swarthy complexion, black hair; had on a tow shirt, the sleeves and collar flax linen, striped tow trowsers, an old felt hat, no shoes; has cut the palm of his hand a reaping. Whoever secures the said servant in any goal, so that I may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by

July 19, 1777. ||7/6. CONRAD WAGNER.

TWELVE DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber living in Oxford township, Philadelphia county, the 18th instant, at night, a likely black MARE, 3 years old last spring, about 14 hands high, shod before, remarkable small footed, near hind foot a little white between the fetlock and hoof; trots, paces, and gallops. Whoever secures said mare and thief, shall receive the above reward; and for the mare only Eight Dollars, paid by

July 22, 1777. ||7/6. BENJAMIN COTTMAN.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber, living in the Northern Liberties, on the 12th instant, a light bay HORSE, near 15 hands high, three years old, trots natural, black mane, tail, and legs. Whoever takes up and secures the said HORSE, so that the owner may have him again, shall have *Six Dollars* reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

July 22, 1777. ||7/6. JOHN WILLIAMS.

CAME *some time ago to the seat of William Hamilton, Esq; on Schuylkill, a bay MARE, about 14 hands high, heavy with Foal; and a bay GELDING, about 13 hands high; as this is the second time of advertising, the owner or owners are requested to apply, in three weeks from the date hereof, prove property, pay charges, and take them away; otherwise they will be sold for the same.* July 22. ||7/6. ARTHUR MULLAN.

Philadelphia August 12, 1777.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN, from General Woodford's Brigade, when encamped near Schuylkill, the 8th instant, a black HORSE, about 5 years old, 14 hands and an inch high, or thereabouts, not branded that I know of, shod before, hanging mane and switch tail, paces natural, his near hip higher than the other, a good many white hairs in his tail. Whoever takes up the said horse, and delivers him to Captain Henry Young, of the seventh Virginia regiment, or to Mr. Richard Glasscock, in Water-street, a few doors below the Drawbridge, shall receive the above reward. BECKWITH BUTLER. ¶

Philadelphia County, ss. *August* 11, 1777.

WHEREAS the inhabitants of the District of Upper Hanover, Marlborough and Upper Salford, the District of Lower Salford, Franconia and Towamensing, in the County of Philadelphia, have hitherto neglected to choose their Magistrates and make return thereof to the Executive Council: And the inhabitants of the Northren Liberties and several of the Wards of the City of Philadelphia have in like manner neglected to choose and return as aforesaid. AND WHEREAS the Honourable the Supreme Executive Council, being desirous that another day should be appointed by the subscribers for said inhabitants to elect their Justices: Public Notice is hereby given, That the inhabitants of the District of Upper Hanover, Marlborough and Upper Salford, are required to meet together at the house of Michael Croll, on Saturday, the 23d day of this instant, at Ten o'clock in the morning; and the inhabitants of Lower Salford, Franconia and Towamensing, on said day and hour, at the house of Joseph Lukens; and the inhabitants of the Northern Liberties, and of those Wards in the City of Philadelphia who have hitherto neglected are hereby likewise required to meet on the aforesaid day and hour, at the State-house, in the City of Philadelphia; at which said times and places they are to proceed to the election of fit persons to serve as Justices, agreeable to the Laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in that case made and provided.

JAMES CLAYPOOLE,
WILLIAM SHUTE, } Assessors.
JACOB LAUGHLIN,
JACOB BRIGHT,
JOHN WILLIAMS, } Commissioners.

||10s. 1w.

Wilmington, August 11, 1777.

NOTICE is hereby given, That Messieurs *George Latimer, Robert Bryan, John Barclay, Jonathan Rolinson*, and *William Hempbill*, the Committee appointed by the General Assembly of the Delaware State, for the stating an Account of the Monies advanced for recruiting the Continental Battalion, raised in the same State; and also an Account of Expenditures by the said State, for and on Behalf of the Continent; will meet, on Monday, the first Day of September next, at the Borough of Wilmington, in New-Castle County, to proceed in that Business; at which Time and Place all Persons concerned are desired to attend the said Committee, with their Accounts and Vouchers. ¶

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

STRAYED away from the plantation of Major MORTON GARRETT, near the Falls of Schuylkill, about 3 weeks ago, a black HORSE, 4 years old, a small star in his forehead, and one of his hind feet white up to his fetlock. Whoever takes up said horse, and will send him to the above plantation, or to LAWRENCE FAGAN, in Philadelphia, shall be entitled to the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid on delivery of the horse. *August* 9, 1777. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, at the Sign of the Buck, in Haverford township, Chester county, about ten days ago, a bright bay MARE. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay reasonable charges, and take her away. *August* 9, 1777. ¶ MARY MILLER.

Reading, Hunterdon county, July 24, 1777.

WAS taken up, on suspicion of being stolen by a travelling woman, A BAY HORSE. Whoever has lost the same, may have him again, on proving his property and paying charges, by applying at the plantation of Jonas Ingham, in Salisbury township, Bucks county, to

¶ PATRICK M'GRATH.

to Count de Vergennes, in the dispatches of September 7, November 10, 1784, and March 14, 1785. "J'ai eu l'honneur de vous addresser depuis quelque temps, Monseigneur, une nouvelle gazette qui paraît ici sous le titre de *Courrier de l'Amérique Septentrionale;* elle est française et les éditeurs sont hollandais. . . . Il y a six ou huit mois qu'ils envoyèrent leur prospectus en Europe, et il paraît qu'ils y ont trouvé un assez bon nombre de souscripteurs. Dès leur début on eut lieu de juger qu'ils voulaient discréditer l'alliance. Le président de l'état à qui je parlai d'un article insolent qui se trouve dans le supplément du No. 2 en date du 3 Août, me dit qu'ils pourraient être attaqués en justice comme imprimeurs ou auteurs d'un libelle, mais que ce serait les servir selon leur voeu, qu'ils ne désireraient rien tant que d'engager un procès sur la liberté de la presse qui les rendrait populaires ou tout au moins qui contribuerait à donner de la vogue à leur gazette, qu'ainsi il croyait à propos de garder le silence, de s'en tenir à une publication que M. Hopkinson, un des administrateurs de l'Université fit mettre alors dans les gazettes, et dont j'ai l'honneur de vous addresser copie. M. le président de l'État pensait alors que ces gazettiers étaient aux gages de l'Angleterre, mais j'ai quelques raisons de croire qu'ils ne sont aux gages d'aucune puissance; ce magistrat pense aujourd'hui que le rédacteur qu'ils emploient est un Genevois, banni de son Pays à l'occasion des derniers troubles et différents rapports prouvent son sentiment.

"Un magistrat les a fait venir pour leur faire connaître qu'ils devaient s'expliquer touchant la France avec le respect et les égards dûs à une nation aussi amie des États-Unis. Ils ont répondu que toutes les Nations et tous les rois du monde devaient à leur tour et suivant les circonstances être cités à leur tribunal, que le Roi d'Angleterre qui ne cesserait d'être représenté comme un barbare et un tyran dans toutes les autres gazettes, n'était pas mieux traité dans la leur, et que s'ils s'écartaient de la décence prescrite par la loi dans leurs publications, ils se soumettaient aux punitions qu'elles infligent; au surplus depuis cette époque ils se sont montrés plus réservés. . . ."

"10 Novembre 1784. . . . La Gazette Française qui s'imprimait ici est suspendue depuis le 22 Octobre parce que les directeurs des Postes Américaines n'ont pas voulu faire un abonnement pour la circulation de ce papier. . . ."

"14 Mars 1785. . . . La Gazette Française intitulée *le Courrier de l'Amérique* n'a encore pu se relever. Un des moyens les plus efficaces pour en arrêter la publication a été le refus que le directeur général des Postes a fait de lui donner cours à moins d'un abonnement qu'il a fixé fort haut. . . ."

All the efforts of Boinod and Gaillard proved in vain, and the *Courrier de l'Amérique* could never be continued. They could not even protest.

For many years the Government was satisfied with this discreet and efficient way of silencing objectionable newspapers. But at length in 1798 a severe law was enacted which provided a fine not exceeding $2000 and imprisonment for not exceeding two years for any person who should print or publish a false, scandalous or malicious article against the Government of the United States. This would have been a serious check for the newspapers if it had been strictly ap-

plied, but it was not, and in 1801 the law expired by limitation.

We have to add that in the Eighteenth Century most of the editors of newspapers were poor devils, badly paid, if paid at all, by their subscribers of whom they complained often. We find, for instance, in the *Royal Gazette* (printed at New York by James Rivington) of November 8, 1783, this item, at the same time polite and precise: "Mr. Rivington entreats those gentlemen who are in arrears for this gazette, etc., to favor him with payment before their embarkation; this is suggested, with great deference, on a presumption that some, perfectly willing to satisfy him, may leave this City without recollecting Trifles." This was an appeal of a royalist editor to the English officers who had been his best customers and who were going to leave New York.

If this was the situation in big cities, it is easy to understand why many country editors were only too happy to receive payment in merchandise or provisions.[4] This precarious position made them all wish to become printers for the State; so they did not like to antagonize the established authorities and tried on the contrary to please them. Such was the liberty, absolute in principle, and limited in fact, which was enjoyed by the American press.

This liberty would not have sufficed for the creation of a sovereign opinion, if some profound tendencies of the American character had not contributed their stimulus. American life, before 1775, was, above all, local and provincial; each colony had an autonomous existence, each city, town or village had its own government. These courageous men, isolated in the midst of immense solitudes, struggling with nature in its wild and uncultivated state, few in number to contend with countless difficulties and dangers; these bold colonists had, nevertheless, a profound realization of man's need of human society. Under the influence of their clergy, who were in close contact with them, and under that of their town meetings, which accustomed them to discussion and coöperation, there was formed a very powerful social spirit. An ardent community of faith, a community of occupations, and the sharing in common of difficulties of every kind all tended to make them unite in compact groups. Furthermore, there were few causes of jealousy or conflict: there was land enough for all. Every man could live where he wished, and was free to depart at his pleasure. One should not forget those conditions of life in Anglo-Saxon America of the Eighteenth Century, if one wishes to understand clearly the kind of public spirit which ruled there —powerful, conscious of its strength and of its interests, feeling itself able to understand and decide any question which concerned it.

As long as these scattered groups of colonists remained separated by distance, difficulty of communication and diversity of interests, there existed no public opinion that represented the English colonies in America as a whole. But in 1753 Franklin became Deputy Postmaster-General and made great improvements in the colonial post office; he quickened the pace of the post-riders, increased their number, reduced the rates of postage and caused many post-roads to be shortened and improved. He organized a regular distribution of all newspapers and fixed a regular rate for them; thus making it easier for all publishers to sell their news-

4.

The New York Journal, April 18, 1776.

First Page.

Printed in New York by John Holt.

Showing how subscribers' correspondence filled the place occupied today by editorials, and the growth of the revolutionary spirit in New York; note the vignette illustrating the eternity of American freedom (a serpent forming a double circle and the motto which explains it:

"United now alive and free
Till time becomes eternity;
Firm on this basis Liberty shall stand
And thus supported ever bless our land.")

THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1776. THE [NUMBER 1737.]

NEW-YORK GENERAL JOURNAL OR, THE ADVERTISER.

Containing the freshest ADVICES, *both* FOREIGN *and* DOMESTIC.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE COFFEE-HOUSE.

PRICE CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Bushel	5/ 9d	Beef per Barrel	45/ 0
Flour———	16 0	Pork	4 0
Brown Bread	22 6	Salt	4 6
West-India Rum	5 0	India ts,	
New-England do.	3 4	Chocol. per Dos.	22 0
Matcov. Sugar	64 0	Bees Wax	1 3
Single refin'd ditto	1 3	Indian Corn per Bush.	3 0
Molasses	2 9	Wood	30 to 40 0

High-Water at New-York, and Sun's Rising and Setting, till Thursday next.

D's	Age.	High Water.	rises ☉ H.	M.	sets ☉ H.	
Thursday	●	9	after 5	22	before 7	New ● this day.
Friday	1	10	5	21	7	
Saturday	2	11	5	20	7	
Sunday	3	12	5	19	7	
Monday	4	1	5	17	7	
Tuesday	5	2	5	16	7	
Wednesday	6	3	5	15	7	

Days 13 Hours 16 min. the 18th.

Mr. HOLT,

If you are that true friend to temporal and religious liberty, that your publications pronounce you, I trust you will give the following a place in your paper.

To the INDEPENDENT WHIG.

SIR,

YOU seem to be a person of a benevolent disposition, and possessed of a mind formed for promoting the universal happiness of all mankind; and whoever is really of this character, will undoubtedly gain the approbation of his God, and deserve the thanks of his fellow men. Among your observations on *Common Sense*, in the third letter published in Mr. Holt's paper, you chiefly dwell on religious matters; I beg leave to inform you, that I think you had not fully considered the subject, or were in some points materially mistaken. Your idea of an universal toleration, or rather of a general establishment of all sectaries, that mean to worship the true God; I highly approve of, provided they take to and support such a visible church, as shall give no just cause of offence, either in a religious or political light. When I contemplate the great energy that formed me, and every thing around me, I shrink into myself and wonder at humanity: So expanded are my religious ideas of God, that when I see and know the diversity of opinions, which prevail among men, I must think that what he has permitted is best; and that the numerous ways of worshiping him, like the various leaves on different trees, if the life of them springs from the heart, must all in a great measure prove acceptable to him. Happily for us, the christian religion has been poured down in this favoured land, in all its superior light and lustre; and may the great Jehovah, finally influence every individual to take shelter under its wings: But my charity shall not stop here, for I must suppose that every people and nation on the earth, may yet be subjects of God's mercy; and perhaps through the attonement and merits of Christ himself, in ways unknown to us, for he has "other sheep that are not of this fold;" I cannot exclude the Indian, the Hottentot, nor the Negro. [At the last word, let all America mourn! let all her sons be clad in sack-cloth, and her daughters weep tears of contrition; for this is the great sin, the mighty, the universal, the prevailing iniquity of our land; it has grown from a pigmy to a giant, so enormous in its size, that all our other crimes seem to lose their hue, and comparatively wear the forms of virtue.—In the present day, the great cry is Liberty, spiritual and temporal Liberty: I say Amen. But one cloud rises and vents its thunders, and is dispersed; a small cessation, and another storm appears more tremendous than the first; twelve years has our God been contending with us, and we are one month trembling, and the next rejoicing; still hardening ourselves Pharoah like, for fresh vengeance: But if the Lord is God, and that God is just, no lasting peace can America expect, till this child of hell, this black idol of her soul, is vomitted forth from the center of her heart, the door of her mouth, and the borders of her land.] But Sir, if our desirable state of independence in government, and the full establishment of all religions should take place; you seem to intimate that the state should leave men as it were to themselves; and suppose that the dictates of conscience would produce a sufficient defence to the prevailing customs of that part of the community, which you call the majority, so as to prevent any considerable confusion or disorder. And here I think you have made a great mistake, for I believe one century, were this to be the case, would fully prove, that there would be but little religion left for the state to take charge of. The great father of the universe, has treated his mortals on earth with an equal hand; he has given us forms, bodies, and intellects, which though not exactly equal to one another, yet such as are fittest for each one of us; and requires the due improvement of the talents bestowed, be they ten, or only one. The seeds and plants of the earth were all created and produced by him, but those most proper for the use and nourishment of man, cannot be had in any sufficient quantity without much culture, care, and pains on our part; and just so it is in religion. He first condescended to publish it from his own mouth, and with his own finger, and then left it to the care of holy men, immediately inspir'd from himself, who conveyed it to prophets, priests, kings, elders, and lastly, to the whole of God's chosen people, who were inclined to fear and serve him. When Christ appeared in the world he preached the gospel for a long time himself, and chose peculiar apostles, and disciples, who were also immediately inspired from him by the holy spirit, to hand it down to all future ages; but as these supernatural assistances ceased when that religion had made a sufficient progress, it seems to have again fallen to the care of men at large: the scripture impresses it strongly on every individual, but is silent as to who is to have the charge of it among nations and large bodies of men: As we are left in the dark respecting this matter, let us come down to the present day, and judge from the experience that seventeen centuries has afforded us; let us well consider the distractions, confusions, divisions, and persecutions it has past through under various empires, tyrannies, and hierarchies; and as we are now forming a new state, and we hope a more perfect one than the world has yet seen; religion certainly ought to be thought on, and the care of it placed in the most proper hands. The clergy, where there is such a diversity of sects, cannot possibly have any share in this matter, only over their own flocks; for in whatever part of the world clerical domination has prevailed, experience has fully proved to every unprejudiced man, that they are the most improper persons for it; and indeed even in our day, every minister of the gospel, as soon as he attaches himself to any one sect, pronounces himself a bigot of course, and must look on all others in some measure as heretical.—This assertion may, on the first view seem harsh, and, perhaps wrong, but if a solemn engagement to profess and abide by particular tenets, modes, creeds, forms, and ceremonies; to the utter exclusion, or obstruction of all others, does not give us a tolerable definition of bigotry; I am at a loss to know what the word means. Then let us look up to that noble band of civil guardians, who are now securing our temporal rights, and intreat them to give us, an ample, full, enlarged, and generous plan of conduct in religious matters; that the honour of God may be regarded by every individual, that societies and sects may be fully secured in their religious rights, according to the dictates of their own consciences, and no one be suffered to ride predominant, or triumphant over all, or any one.

You seem to make it a matter of indifference, whether the seventh day is kept at all, provided the public take no offence at the violation of it; but I beg leave to remind you, that this is an institution absolutely enjoined by God himself to his own chosen people, and the breach of it punished with the severest tokens of his wrath; nor was it ever annulled or revoked when Christ came on earth, except a Pharasaical observance of it, which was used as a pretence for neneglecting the true spirit of devotion, and thereby rendering ineffectual every moral virtue. I am no sonder of dragging men into houses of worship than you are, for the body will be but a poor sacrifice if the heart is absent. In one part of your letter, tho' on another subject, you advise us, instead of admiring the dignity of human nature, to guard against the depravity of it; here I intirely agree with you, and when the honour of God is concerned, I think we cannot be too strongly guarded; therefore I would then, every sect of religion encouraged, but would also have every adult person on this Continent, be obliged to conform to some one of these sects, so far as to pay its proper dues, whether he attends the service or not; and he should be obliged to pay it to some religious society in the Colony wherein he resides, unless the case should be singular indeed, and then he might be suffered to pay it to some one in the next neighbouring Colony. If human laws, did not, in some measure, restrain and regulate religious matters, men's conduct and consciences too, would wear different aspects from what they do at present; and if they were left at large according to your plan, to keep the Sabbath or not, to belong to all religions or none at all; human depravity would soon convince both you and me, that the bulk of the common people would soon care for none, nor pay for any; and thus your minority would soon swell into a majority, for a mole-hill of sin, will quickly rise to a mountain of corruption. I hope you live in a religious and virtuous part of this country, for you seem to have a better opinion of men's consciences and manners than experience has favoured me with. Many people in the Colony where I live, are unwilling to support any religion, and will shift from one to another, for no other reason but expecting the burden may prove something lighter. Some sects will be bound by no rule, not even their own, but will gather together and promise to support their teachers voluntarily; but the latter, when they are thus catched, find by woful experience, that they must literally give their milk and wine without money and without price, and are forced in their own defence, to leave their flocks to some future novice.

I care not how many religions there may be, nor how full their establishments, but I would have every man obliged to conform to one, and also to pay his proper proportion to its support. Government must take some charge of religion, or it will finally be lost or dwindle to something worse than none. The most arbitrary states, where only one or two sects were tolerated, have ever found this absolutely necessary, then how much more so it must be,—on this extended Continent, where there are such an almost infinite variety of men and opinions.

I am, Sir,

Your most humble Servant, W. B.

MR. HOLT,

AS the means of defence, at this critical season, are of so much importance to these injured and oppressed Colonies, it gives me great pleasure to find, that so many of the Colonists, not only public bodies of men, but private persons, are so zealously engaged in the manufacture of *salt-petre* and *gun-powder*. Would to God such a zeal was still more general! But as I have not yet seen published any certain rule of judging, how far the earth proposed to be wrought upon, is impregnated with nitrous salts—as in the essay published by the Committee of Safety at Philadelphia, the writer says, "no directions can be given that will avail much;" and as it is a great pity a manufacturer should lose his labour in so good a cause, for want of having made "a judicious choice of the materials,"—I beg leave in your paper to recommend to my countrymen, who are or shall be disposed to attempt making *salt-petre*, an easy, obvious, entertaining, and, I think certain method of making an advantageous choice of materials. Take a small quantity of the earth proposed to be leach'd, put it into a small sauce pan, or porringer, pour upon it boiling hot water sufficient to cover it an inch or two; stir it well, and let it stand some time to settle. Then take a couple of slips of loose wrapping or cartridge paper, about an inch wide, dip one of them in the clear liquor, and dry it well by the fire. Then apply both the papers to a live coal, and observe the difference. The paper which was kept dry will indeed take fire, but it will very soon go out; whereas the paper that was dipped in what I'll venture to call the *dirt* TEA, will (if there be any considerable quantity of *nitrous* salts in the mould) burn in a pretty lively manner, till the whole of the paper that had been wetted, is consumed, and even somewhat more.

If the manufacturer has a number of different earths in view, and would choose the best, let him try them all in the manner above recommended; taking care to use equal quantities of earth and hot water in each vessel; and out of all let him choose that, the TEA of which makes the paper burn most briskly. Perhaps some soils might be found, the infusion of which would make paper burn with a sensible sparkling, or deflagration, and attended with an audible hissing, even before evaporation. Such a mould would be excellent to work upon and be very profitable to the manufacturer.

The directions for choosing proper materials given by Dr. *William Whiting*, Chairman, of the *salt-petre* Committee in the Massachusetts-Bay, may be useful; for, though "a bitterish, or sourish allum-like taste upon the tongue," is a very uncertain rule to proceed upon in choosing earth for such a purpose; yet I doubt not but that all manufacturers will find their advantage in choosing those earths which (according to Dr. *Whitings* directions) are "loose, light and crumbly;" since in such, not only are the nitrous salts more perfectly formed, (in consequence of a more complete putrefaction) but more easily extracted in leaching; nor is this all, but the lye will be more clear, and the *salt-petre* obtained will be less foul. After all, sure I am, there is no way so certain of discovering the quality of different kinds of earth, as examining the infusion of them, in the manner above recommended.

Since I am upon this subject, I beg leave to offer an hint or two more, that I flatter myself may be useful to such as undertake the manufacture of *salt petre*. In most of the directions I have seen published, cold water is ordered to be poured upon the earth in the *leach-tub*. This might perhaps answer tolerably well in an hot summer season, if the mould was very rich; but in winter, I confess, I should expect to obtain very little nitre from a search made with cold water; and indeed several of my friends and acquaintance, have, by using *cold water*, found themselves miserably disappointed. For my part I have always used *boiling hot* water, and as a proof of the propriety of the practice, I would refer the reader to the experiments published by Messrs. *Pryor* and *Paine*, who have acknowledged, that, by leaching their materials a second time with *boiling water*, they obtained more salt-petre than they did the first time.

Another thing I have to mention is, that if manufacturers follow the directions given by some, (tho' they will indeed get a *nitrous* salt) they will obtain no *true* salt-petre, unless by some means or other a *fixed vegetable alkali* (which is indispensable as a basis in the composition of nitre) should have got into the mould; which does not always happen, and perhaps seldom in any considerable quantity. *Nitrous* salts of all kinds will indeed flash or deflagrate on coals; but none of them are *true salt petre*, but that which is formed by a combination of the *nitrous acid* and the *fixed alkali* above mentioned. The nitrous acid, which is the grand desideratum on the present occasion, (for we have ashes, pot and pearl ash enough) is the produce of putrifaction, as well as a *votatile alkali* and *calcareous earth*, with both of which it combines during the course of the putrefaction; so that in a lie, drawn from any earth whatsoever, we have no right to expect (except as is above excepted) any genuine salt-petre, but rather a *nitrous ammoniac*, and a *nitrous selenites*, from which it is absolutely necessary to discharge the volatile *alkali* and *calcareous earth*, by means of the *fixed vegetable alkali*, in order to obtain the true salt desired.

These hasty hints I send you for the present, hoping they may be of some use to the public; and, as they occur, shall probably send you some more on the same subject hereafter.

NITRIFICUS.

5.

The Boston Gazette, April 10, 1775.

First Page.

Printed in Boston by Benjamin Edes.

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MONDAY, April 10, 1775.

To the Inhabitants of the Colony of MASSACHUSETTS-BAY.

MY FRIENDS,

THE caſes of Wales and Ireland are not yet exhauſted.—They afford ſuch irrefragable proofs, that there is a diſtinction between the crown and realm, and that a country may be annexed and ſubject to the former, and not the latter, that they ought to be thoroughly ſtudied and underſtood.

The more theſe caſes, as well as thoſe of Cheſter, Durham, Jerſey, Guernſey, Calais, Gaſcoine, Guienne, &c. are examined, the more clearly it will appear, that there is no precedent in Engliſh records, no rule of common law, no proviſion in the Engliſh conſtitution, no policy in the Engliſh or Britiſh govenment, for the caſe of the colonies; and therefore that we derive our laws and government ſolely from our own compacts with Britain and her kings, and from the great legiſlature of the univerſe.

We ought to be cautious of the inaccuracies of the greateſt men, for theſe are apt to lead us aſtray.—Lord Coke, in 7 rep. 21. 6 ſays "Wales was ſometimes a kingdom, as it appeareth by 19 H. 6. fol. 6, and by the act of parliament of 2 H. 5. cap. 6, but whiles it was a kingdom, the ſame was holden, and *within the fee of the king of England*: and this appeareth by our books, Fleta, lib. 1. E. 3, 14, 8. E. 3, 59, 13. E. 3, Tit. Juriſdict. 10. H. 4. 6. Plow. com, 368.—And in this reſpect, in diverſe ancient charters, kings of old time ſtiled themſelves in ſeveral manners, as king Edgar, Britanniæ, Baſileus, Etheldrus, Totius Albionis Dei providentia Imperator, Edredus magnæ Britanniæ Monarcha, which among many others of like nature I have ſeen. But by the ſtatute of 12 of Ed. 1. *Wales was united and incorporated into England, and made parcel of England in poſſeſſion*; and therefore it is ruled in 7 H. 4, fol. 14. That no protection doth lie, *quia moratur in Wallia*, becauſe Wales is within the realm of England. And where it is recited in the act of 27 H. 8. *that Wales was ever parcel of the realm of England*, it is true in this ſenſe, viz. that before 12 E. 1. it was parcel in tenure, and ſince *it is parcel of the body of the realm*. And whoſoever is born within the fee of the king of England, though it be in another kingdom, is a natural-born ſubject, and capable and inheritable of lands in England, as it appeareth in Plow. com. 126. And therefore thoſe that were born in Wales before 12 E. 1. while it was only holden of England, were capable & inheritable of lands in England."

Where my lord Coke, or any other ſage, ſhews us the ground on which his opinion ſtands, we can judge for ourſelves, whether the ground is good, and his opinion juſt.—And if we examine by this rule, we ſhall find in the foregoing words, ſeveral palpable inaccuracies of expreſſion.—1, by the 12 E. 1 (which is the *Statutum Walliæ* quoted by me before) it is certain, *that Wales was not united and incorporated into England, & made parcel of England*.—It was annexed and united to the crown of England only.—It was done by the king's ſole and abſolute authority—not by an act of parliament, but by a mere *conſtitutio imperatoria* and neither E. 1, nor any of his ſucceſſors, ever would relinquiſh the right of ruling it, by mere will and diſcretion, until the reign of James 1.—2d. It is not recited in the 27 H. 8, that Wales was ever parcel of the realm of England.—The words of that ſtatute are, "incorporated, annexed, united and ſubject to and under the imperial crown of this realm, is a deciſive proof that a country may be annexed to the one, without being united with the other.—And this appears fully in lord Coke himſelf, 7 rep. 22, b. "Ireland originally came to the kings of England by conqueſt, but who was the firſt conqueror thereof hath been a queſtion. I have ſeen a charter made by king Edgar, in theſe words, *Ego Edgarus Anglorum Baſileus, omnium quæ inſularum oceani, quæ Britanniam circumjacent, imperatur et dominus, gratias ago ipſi Deo omnipotenti regi meo, qui meum imperium ſic ampliavit et exaltavit ſuper regnum patrum meorum, &c. Bini conceſſit propitia divinitas, cum anglorum imperis omnia regna inſularum oceani, &c. Cum ſuis ferociſſimis regibus uſque Norvegiam, maximamque partem Hiberniæ, cum ſua nobiliſſima civitate de Dublina, Anglorum regno ſubjugare, quapropter et ego Chriſti gloriam et laudem in regno meo exaltare, et ejus ſervitium ampliſicare devotus diſpoſui, &c.*—Yet for that it was wholly conquered in the reign of H. 2. The honour of the conqueſt of Ireland is attributed to him. That Ireland is a dominion ſeparate and divided from England, it is evident by our books, 20 H. 6, 8. Sir John Pilkington's caſe, 32. H 6, 26. 20 Eliz. Dyer 360 Plow. com 360, and 2 r. 3, 12. *Hibernia habet parliamentum, et faciunt leges, et ſtatuta noſtra, non ligant eos, quia non mittunt milites ad parliamentum (which is to be underſtood unleſs they be ſpecially named) ſed perſonæ eorum ſunt ſubjecti regis, ſicut inhabitantes in Caleſia, Gaſconia et Guigan.* Wherein it is to be obſerved, that the Iriſhman (as to his ſubjection) is compared to men born in Calice, Gaſcoin and Guian. Concerning their laws, *Ex rotulis patentium de anno* 11. Regis H. 3, there is a charter which that king made beginning in theſe words: *Rex Baronibus, Militibus et omnibus libere tenentibus L. ſalutem, ſatis, ut credimus veſtra audivit diſcretio, quod quando bonæ memoriæ Johannes quondam rex Angliæ, pater noſter venit in Hiberniam, ipſe duxit ſecum viros diſcretos et legis peritos, quorum communi conſilio et ad juſtantiam Hiberniæ ſum ſtatuit et præcepit leges Anglicanas in Hibernia, ita quod leges eaſdem in ſcripturas redactas reliquit ſub ſigillo ſuo ad ſcaccarium Dublin.* So as now the laws of England became the proper laws of Ireland; and therefore becauſe they have parliaments holden there, whereat they have made diverſe particular laws, concerning that dominion, as it appareth in 20 H. 6, 8, and 20 Eliz. Dyer 360, and for that they retain unto this day diverſe of their ancient cuſtoms, the book in 20 H. 6, 8, holdeth, that Ireland is governed by laws and cuſtoms, ſeparate and diverſe from the laws of England. A voyage royal may be made into Ireland. Vid. 11. H. 4. 7. and 7. E. 4. 27 which proveth it a diſtinct dominion. *And in anno* 33. *Eliz. it was reſolved by all the judges of England in the caſe of* ORURKE *an Iriſhman, who had committed high treaſon in Ireland, that he by the ſtatute of* 33 *H* 8 *c.* 23, *might be indicted, arraigned, and tried for the ſame in England, according to the purview of that ſtatute: the words of which ſtatute be, that all treaſons, &c. committed by any perſon out of the realm of England, ſhall be from henceforth inquired of. &c. And they all reſolved (as afterwards they did alſo in ſir John Perrot's caſe) that Ireland was out of the realm of England, and that treaſons committed there were to be tried within England, by that ſtatute.* In the ſtatute of 4 H 7. c. 24 of fines, proviſion is made for them that be out of this land, and it is holden in Plow. com. in Stowell's caſe 375, that he that is in Ireland is out of this land, and conſequently within that proviſo. Might not then the like plea be deviſed as well againſt any perſon born in Ireland, as (this is againſt Calvin a *Poſtnatus*) in Scotland? For the Iriſhman is born *extra ligeantia regis, regni ſui Angliæ, &c.* which be *verba operativa* in the plea: But all men know, that they are natural born ſubjects, and capable of, and inheritable to lands in England."——

I have been at the pains of tranſcribing this long paſſage for the ſake of a variety of important obſervations that may be made upon it.—1. That exuberance of proof that is in it, both that Ireland is annexed to the crown, and that it is not annexed to the realm of England. 2. That the reaſoning in the year book, that Ireland has a parliament, and makes laws, and our ſtatutes don't bind them, becauſe they don't ſend knights to parliament, is univerſal, and concludes againſt theſe ſtatutes binding in which Ireland is ſpecially named, as much as againſt theſe in which it is not, and therefore lord Coke's parentheſis, *(which is to be underſtood unleſs they be ſpecially named)* is wholly arbitrary and groundleſs, unleſs it goes upon the ſuppoſition, that the king is abſolute in Ireland, it being a conquered country, and ſo has power to bind it at his pleaſure, by an act of parliament, or by an edict: or unleſs it goes upon the ſuppoſition of Blackſtone, that there had been an expreſs agreement and conſent of the Iriſh nation to be bound by acts of the Engliſh parliament; and in either caſe it is not applicable even by analogy to America, becauſe that is not a conquered country, and moſt certainly never conſented to be bound by all acts of parliament, in which it ſhould be named.—3. That the *inſtance, requeſt & conſent* of the Iriſh is ſtated, as a ground upon which king John and his diſcreet law-ſages, firſt eſtabliſhed the laws of England in Ireland.—4. The reſolution of the judges in the caſes of Orurke and Perrot ſays that Ireland was *without the realm of England*, and the late reſolutions of both houſes of parliament and the late opinion of the judges, that Americans may be ſent to England upon the ſame ſtatute to be tried for treaſon, is alſo expreſs that America is *out of the realm of England*. So that we ſee what is to become of us, my friends. When they want to get our money by taxing us, our privileges by annihilating our charters, and to ſcreen thoſe from puniſhment who ſhall murder us at their command, then we are told that we are within the realm; but when they want to draw, hang and quarter us, for honeſtly defending thoſe liberties which God and compact have given and ſecured to us, oh, then we are clearly *out of the realm!* 5. In Stowell's caſe it is reſolved that Ireland is out of *this land*, that is, the land of England.—The conſequence is, that it was out of the reach and extent of the *law of the land*, that is the common law.—America ſurely is ſtill further removed from that *land*, and therefore is without the juriſdiction of that law which is called the law of the land in England—I think it muſt appear by this time, that America is not parcel of the *realm, ſtate, kingdom, government, empire* or *land* of England or Great-Britain, in any ſenſe which can make it ſubject univerſally to the ſupreme legiſlature of that iſland.—

But for the ſake of curioſity, and for the purpoſe of ſhewing that the *conſent even of a conquered people* has always been carefully conciliated. I beg leave to look over lord Coke's 4. Inſt. p. 12. "After king Henry 2d." ſays he "had conquered Ireland, he fitted and tranſcribed this modus (meaning the ancient treatiſe called *modus tenendi parliamentum*, which was rehearſed and declared before the conquerer at the time of the conqueſt, and by him approved for England) into Ireland, in a parchment roll, for the holding of parliaments there, which no doubt H. 2. did by advice of his judges, &c.—This *modus*, &c. was anno 6. H. 4. in the cuſtody of Sir Chriſtopher Preſton, which roll H. 4 in the ſame year, *De aſſenſu Johannis Talbot Chevalier*, his lieutenant there, and of his council of Ireland, exemplified, &c.

Here we ſee the original of a parliament in Ireland, which is aſſigned as the cauſe or reaſon why Ireland is a diſtant kingdom from England: and in the ſame, 4 inſt. 349. we find more evidence that all this was done at the inſtance and requeſt of the people in Ireland.—Lord Coke ſays, "H. 2 the father of K John, did ordain and command, *at the inſtance of the Iriſh*, that ſuch laws as he had in England, ſhould be of force and obſerved in Ireland—"Hereby Ireland being of itſelf a diſtant dominion, and no part of the kingdom of England, (as it directly appeareth by many authorities in Calvin's caſe) was to have parliaments holden there, as England, &c." See the record as quoted by lord Coke in the ſame page, which ſhews that even this eſtabliſhment of Engliſh laws, was made *De communi omnium de Hiberniæ conſenſu.*

This whole chapter is well worth attending to, becauſe the records quoted in it ſhew how careful the ancients were to obtain the conſent of the governed to all laws, tho' a conquered people and the king abſolute.—Very unlike the miniſter of our æra, who is for pulling down and building up the moſt ſacred eſtabliſhments of laws and government, without the leaſt regard to the conſent or good will of Americans. There is one obſervation more of lord Coke that deſerves particular notice. "Sometimes the king of England called his nobles of Ireland to come to his parliament of England, &c. and by ſpecial words the parliament

papers and to get subscriptions. He showed again his friendly disposition towards newspaper men in general by advertising in their sheets the lists of letters remaining uncalled for in the post office.[5] As, at the same time, river and coastwise navigation was becoming prosperous, and rivalry with France, followed soon by the conflict with the Mother Country, was rendering their unity of interest obvious to all throughout the thirteen colonies, public opinion became the preponderating force, and those who knew how to guide it were the real leaders. The Governors and other representatives of the King were helpless in the face of this new and formidable power. When, in 1774, the first Continental Congress met, it was still only an expression of this public opinion; nothing proves that it represented a majority of the citizens, but everything shows that it gave an exact picture of what was engrossing the minds of the Americans. It has been said that "those who were really willing to risk themselves or their property in the cause of independence and to die in the last ditch, were comparatively few," and again, "there is every reason to suppose that they were less than a million. They were the heroic element, deeply inspired by the desire for a country of their own. Then there were those only a little inspired who were willing that the heroes should perform the miracle of succeeding. But these saw no advantage in risking their own necks, health, property or comfort, in the performance of something, which, after all, might be superhuman. They were waiting and watching."[6] Here we have for the first time a typical picture of conscious and well-organized public opinion working to carry along with it a hesitating majority and endeavoring to intimidate a hostile minority which for some reason had not been able to organize itself, to enlist the support of good newspapers and to carry on the fight. "The measures of the Congress were quickly endorsed, with the exception of a few towns and small sections, by the same political bodies which had created the continental gathering."[7] Supported by the clergy, the politicians and the newspapers—all those who for thirty years had been trying to create a public opinion in the New World—the Congress was successful in its patriotic exertions. The collaboration of the thirteen colonies, the declaration of independence, the victorious war, manifested that one had not been wrong in believing that, in spite of intervening distances, Americans were well aware of their spiritual and patriotic communion, and resolved to make it prevail. Nothing was able to divide them. Congress, subject to all the fluctuations of events, seemed often on the point of dissolution and of committing innumerable acts of folly; the Minister of France passed many painful hours in observing it, but all ended happily, thanks to the firmness of public opinion in America.

This spectacle was tremendously interesting to Europeans. It had all the more value in that America was no longer tending to become merely a place of refuge for oppressed Anglo-Saxons, but an asylum for all the disinherited and discontented of Europe. In New York there remained traces of the Dutch colonization; in the middle States and in the South were a goodly number of French Protestants, descendants of those Huguenots who had been obliged to leave France after the revocation of the Edict of

Nantes, and there was a rather important French immigration from 1789 to 1798. At first the French royal government had tried to stop the many poor people who wanted to leave France for the legendary country of liberty and equality, and up to 1785 few Frenchmen really settled in the United States; but, with the beginning of the French Revolution, many noblemen who were afraid of the menacing storm sailed with their families and their fortunes for the New World. Many great schemes were then designed, but nearly all failed. Neither Marietta nor Asylum was ever prosperous, and most of the poor colonists who settled there lost all their money. More fortunate, in the end, were the French people who left the French West Indies, and especially Santo Domingo, after the beginning of the negro uprisings. The revolution in the French part of Santo Domingo was a terrible thing, and the French whites there were in most cases deprived of everything they had. Hundreds, or rather thousands, of French people sought refuge in New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia. They were received with great kindness and generosity. They were better prepared to understand the life in America than Frenchmen coming from Europe, and, as a whole, they succeeded in making a fresh and prosperous start in this new country. Germans flocked towards the middle States. Swiss were to be found in small numbers everywhere. They were a high type of immigrant, as is evidenced by the case of Albert Gallatin. Italians settled mostly in the South, but they were never in great number. Thus all the peoples of western Europe were represented. After 1776 these immigrants felt more free and dared to manifest their European origin. Almost all had retained some connection with Europe. After 1790 there began to flourish in the United States all sorts of societies aiming to preserve in these foreign groups the memory of their old ways of living. Some were quite harmless, as the French Société des Gourmets, which flourished in Philadelphia, around 1795, and was chiefly concerned in keeping alive among the French immigrants the custom and relish of good cooking. Others were distinctly philanthropic and charitable, as the French Benevolent Society of Philadelphia. But others were bolder and more objectionable. The many Jacobin clubs organized by Genêt and his agents all over the United States, belong to this third group. They carried on a very rash political propaganda, and tried not only to keep the French immigrants under the influence of the French revolutionary government, but sought to have a direct political influence on the Government of the United States. The Irish and the German societies seem to have been of the same type, and were often allied with the Jacobin clubs. There was a very prosperous "Hibernian Society" in Philadelphia in 1797.[8] There were also the lodges of Free Masons of foreign birth, which kept the national characteristics of their members and helped them to resist the Anglo-Saxon influence of the majority. They were generally on bad terms with the American lodges, but they managed to live and endure.

America was the most representative country in the world; it therefore attracted the gaze of all philosophers. It was fashionable to say, in Europe, as early as 1776, that the United States furnished a great spectacle to the whole world, and Turgot, the eminent

6.

The New-York Daily Advertiser, September 17, 1785.

First Page.

Printed in New York by Francis Childs.

This was the first daily newspaper published in New York. Note the fine printing as compared with the poor work of the Revolutionary periodicals (for instance Nos. 4 and 18); also the curious and pacific character of the advertisements.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1785. THE No. 173

NEW-YORK DAILY ADVERTISER.

PRINTED BY FRANCIS CHILDS, No. 189, WATER-STREET, BETWEEN THE COFFEE-HOUSE AND FLY-MARKET.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE advantages which the community derive from a well regulated INTELLIGENCE-OFFICE, must be so obvious acts force conviction on every reflecting mind.—Without taking the reader's attention to Europe, where they are to be found in almost every place of note, we need only refer to the city of Philadelphia for their utility, as one has been lately established there, for the accommodation of both natives and foreigners.

The subscriber, conscious of the propriety of his intentions, and encouraged by the countenance of his friends, begs leave to inform the public, that he has this day opend an

INTELLIGENCE AND REGISTER OFFICE

to which he will annex a

BROKER'S OFFICE,

at No. 22, Water-street, opposite the Coffee-House; where gentlemen, having estates to dispose of, may hear of purchasers, & purchasers find suitable bargains. Persons having farms, houses, rooms, servants, slaves, horses, cattle, or any other kind of property, to let or sell; and such as want to purchase or hire any of the above, may be accommodated to advantage.—Country people bringing produce to town, may find purchasers for their commodities, by enquiring at the Intelligence-Office.—Clerks, shopmen, mechanics, servants, waiters, barkeepers, &c. &c. who may be out of employ, will here find places, if they can produce necessary recommendations.

Bills of exchange, insurance, and freight for ships procured at a short notice.—Money advanced at a reasonable interest.—Vessels chartered or sold, and every business relative to a Broker's Office, transacted in a *secret*, *cheap*, and *expeditious* manner.

As a candidate for public patronage and favor, the subscriber will knows that the extent of his encouragement will be regulated by his exertions to please:——Therefore, as it will be his own interest, a tie which supersedes almost every other obligation, he humbly hopes his endeavors to give general satisfaction may not be unworthy a common share of public reward—which will ever be acknowledged with gratitude and respect, by their most humble servant, Æ. LAMONT.

New-York, Aug. 18, 1785.

tu45tf.—

JUST IMPORTED in the Brig *Lovely Mary*, from *Dublin*, and

TO BE SOLD BY

SARLY & BARNEWALL,

No. 193, *Water-street*,

IRISH Beef, in Tierces,

Tongues in Kegs,

A few Bales of stained Paper.

ALSO

A Parcel of excellent Irish Camblets.

At the same place may be had LONDON PEWTER assorted in casks, and a few puncheons of choice high proof Jamaica Spirits.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICE,

No. 22, *Water-street, opposite the Coffee-House.*

FOR Sale at this office, several estates, houses, slaves, a fast sailing schooner, and various other kinds of property, which will be disposed of *cheap* for *cash*, or upon other terms as may suit the purchasers.—Also, bills of exchange, soldiers paper money, bonds, &c. &c.

TO BE LET,

Upon reasonable terms, a large dry CELLAR, and several ROOMS, furnished and unfurnished, all situated in pleasant parts of the city.

For Employment,

A genteel young man, that can speak three languages, and is capable of being steward, butler, or travelling companion for any gentleman—Also, shopmen, attendants for stores, barkeepers, waiters, and other kinds of domestics.

Wanted to Hire,

Some smart, decent girls, and women, to serve as housemaids, housekeepers, &c. &c.

Wanted to Purchase,

A complete negro man or woman cook.

☞ The proprietor of the INTELLIGENCE and REGISTER OFFICE, impressed with gratitude for the very favorable degree of encouragement he has met with since the commencement of his plan, begs leave to return his sincere thanks to the liberal and discerning public for their generous patronage and support.—And as he is determined to make his exertions towards giving general satisfaction the criterion of his pretensions to public favor, he humbly hopes his endeavours may ensure a continuation of the encouragement he has already experienced, and also promote an extension, as the usefulness of his office becomes more generally known.

N. B. Persons desirous of *good bargains* may here meet with some things to their advantage. Single ladies and gentlemen, or families wanting servants, may be supplied here, almost immediately after application. And all kinds of servants—domestics—tradesmen—clerks, &c. who may be out of employ, will hear of places by applying at the Intelligence Office.

New-York, Sept. 1. 60tf

THE Partnership of *Curson* and *Governeur* being dissolved, all Persons indebted to the said Firm, are desired to make immediate Payment, and those who have any demands are requested to furnish their accounts, that they may be discharged.

August 10. 40tf.—

TO BE LET.

A Large convenient STORE HOUSE. Enquire at No. 189, Water-street.

SCARCE BOOKS.

Just purchased a LIBRARY of valuable BOOKS,

By SAMUEL CAMPBELL,

At his New Book Store, No. 41 Hanover-square, four doors from the Old-slip.

Amongst which are the following

THE Monthly Review, from its commencement, 55 volumes, neat and uniformly bound.

Ancient Universal History, 20 volumes.

Chambers's Dictionary of Arts and Sciences, 2 vols.

Town and Country Magazine, 15 vols. complete.

Chambaud's French and English Dictionary, 2 vols.

New Annual Register, 4 vols.

Martin's Gentleman and Lady's Philosophy, 3 vols.

Leland's view of the Deistical writers, 2 vols.

Sermons, by Foster, 4 vols. Duche, 2 vols. Sharp, 7 vols. Sterne, 2 vols. and Stebbing, &c. &c.

Just Published at the above Store,

A Catalogue of a valuable collection of *Books, in elegant Bindings, and genuine London and Edinburgh editions. Catalogues to be had* gratis *at the place of sale.*

Sorrows of Werter, translated from the German, in one or two volumes bound.

With an excellent assortment of STATIONARY, viz.

Blank books, writing, blue, and wrapping papers of all kinds, wax, wafers, quills, receipt books, files, pocket books, ink holders, Blads, ink and ink-powder, slates, pencils, and bonnet papers, &c. &c.

N. B. A few pairs excellent Cordovan boots, at 44s. per pair

Men's shoes stitched at 12s. do.

Men's do. bound tops, at 11s. do.

A PERSON of some experience, and in the general line of COMMISSION Business, of good Connections and Situation, but whose Capital is insufficient for the necessary Advances of his present Correspondents, is inclined to treat with any Gentleman of Ability and Aplication as a Partner.—A Sum from £.1000 to £.2000 would be immediately required, to render such a Connection mutually interesting and agreeable.——Whoever this may suit, by directing a Line to C. D. in Care of the Printer, will be duly attended to. 68 m w f.

OLD LOAN-OFFICE.

THE OFFICE being now opened for the receipt of Monies due the Loan office on Mortgage, all persons so indebted, and not already furnished with the necessary Certificates to discharge the same, may be provided by application to

JOHN DELAFIELD, No. 28, Water-street.

STATE & CONTINENTAL SECURITIES, BOUGHT and SOLD, and the most liberal price given.

WANTED,

NEW EMISSION MONEY of this State.

New-York, July 6. 11—

JUST IMPORTED,

In the last vessels from London & Bristol, *by*

JOHN BARD, jun.

And now opening at his Store,

No. 45, WATER-STREET,

A neat and general assortment of

IRONMONGERY AND HARD WARE,

Which he will dispose of on Reasonable terms for Cash.

Among which are the following ARTICLES,

viz.

NAILS, 3d, 4d, 6d, 8d, 10d, 12d, and 24d; Battons 2 oz. 3d, 4d, 5d and 6d. clouts 4d. 5d, and 6d, shovels and spades, 42, 45, 48 & 50 inch scythes, pummis stone, copperas and alum, German, blistered and Crowley's steel, No. 3, English steel, brass and iron wire, Copper and iron tea-kettles japanned tea and coffee pots, sad irons, spike and nail gimblet's, pinchers and nippers, shoemaker's and cooper's tools, in setts; best steel plate mill, pitt, and cut saws, best steel, plate 26 inch hand saws, common do. H and H L hinges, locks of different sorts, pewter platters, plates, basons, tea-pots and porringers, brass handles and eschutions, and desk furniture, blacksmith's bellows complete, do. anvils, and bick irons, and a variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate.

st85th

FRANCIS CHILDS,

at his STATIONARY STORE and PRINTING-OFFICE,

No. 189, *Water Street*,

HAS FOR SALE,

SCOTCH BIBLES,

TESTAMENTS,

Dilworth's, Watts's, and Universal Spelling-Books,

Schoolmasters Assistants,

Guthrie's Grammar,

Salmon's ditto,

Perrin's French ditto,

Boyer's French Dictionary,

Bayley's English ditto,

Lilly's and Whitnal's Grammars,

A variety of small entertaining Histories,

Primers, and gilt Books for Children,

BLANK BOOKS,

WRITING PAPER,

Wafers, Sealing Wax, Quills, Penknives, Pencils, Ink-Powder and Ink Cake, liquid Ink in small Jugs, shining Sand and Sand-boxes, Shoe-blacking, &c. &c.

JUST PUBLISHED,

and to be sold by the Printer hereof,

THE Ordinance of the United States in Congress assembled, of the 20th May last, for disposing of the Western Territory

ALSO,

A STATE of the DUTIES payable by Vessels of the United States of America, in the Free Ports of France.

A Variety of BOOKS and STATIONARY

Of all Kinds, to be Sold at the Printing-Office, No. 189, *Water-street.*

7.

The New-York Daily Advertiser, September 17, 1785.

Second Page.

Printed in New York by Francis Childs.

Containing the first news of Franklin's sensational arrival in America, after the widespread rumor that he had been captured by Algerian pirates (third and fourth columns).

MISCELLANIES.

Spirited Reply of a LONDON TRADESMAN.

A GRAVE Citizen, in taking his weekly perambulation one Sunday in the park, with an infant in his arms, met a *Lady*, whose appearance announced her to be one of the *chaste* inmates of Kings Place, walking arm in arm with a pert coxcomb of the guards.

At sight of the citizen and his brat, as they very decently called the infant, they both burst into an immoderate fit of laughter. The sober Son of Industry was justly nettled at this behaviour; and observing that the *fair Nymph* had a lap-dog under her cloak, he coolly said to her, "Yes, yes, Madam, you may well laugh; for I am carrying MY CHILD in my arms, while *you* are carrying in *one* arm a PUPPY, and hanging with the *other* upon a MONKEY."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

TANGIERS, April 26.

The British Consul appears not to be well acquainted with the trade of Tetuan, which is the most favored of all the Emperors towns, and where the inhabitants themselves are desirous of engrossing the goods of the different markets, and paying for them with ready money, at such rates as make their profits of little consequence. The port of Martin is very dangerous for ships employed in the Levant trade. Admitting Sir George not to be deceived with respect to the supposed advantageous situation of the two places named by the new company, it is certain his application in their behalf will not be attended with success, notwithstanding his solicitations will be enforced by presents estimated at 5000l. sterling. The Emperor of Morocco is but little disposed to favor the English, of which he has afforded the most unequivocal proofs. It may be concluded, that neither Sir George Payne, nor the new Company, nor the English nation, will meet with any thing but repulses from the Emperor.

VIENNA, May 28.

They write from Krumlau, in Moravia, that on the 13th instant the snow lay over the whole face of that country, and on the frontiers of the Bishoprick of Passau, near Wirtemberg, to such a depth that the most alarming apprehensions were entertained lest a sudden thaw should occasion the Mosdaw to overflow; a circumstance that would be the more disastrous, since that river is covered with rafts of timber for Bohemia, It is computed that there are 80,000 Protestants resident in the Emperor's dominions.

PETERSBURGH, June 1.

Last Sunday M. le Vicaire-General of the Archbishoprick of Gratz attended in the cathedral of this city, to administer the sacrament, and, when the church was already too much crowded, a heavy fall of rain occasioned great numbers to resort there for shelter, the pressure of the people became so great, that many were thrown down, and some of them lost their lives on the spot; four others were so much hurt that they are since dead.

COPENHAGEN, June 7.

M. le Baron de Binder, Minister ad interim from his Imperial Majesty, has received orders to communicate to our Court, that the rumours circulated touching an exchange of Bavaria, for the Austrian Netherlands, are wholly destitute of foundation

LONDON, July 19.

Extract of a letter from a merchant in Halifax, (Nova-Scotia) to his friend in Aberdeen.

"The unsettled state of government in the United States, makes any permanent settlement among them dangerous. The Bostonians begin to be very clamorous against their government: inflamatory hand-bills have been circulated; public meetings held; and mobs raised as in 1775; governor Hancock's, and several other carriages have been cut to pieces, and other mischief done. They threaten instant destruction to all British merchants, factors, and agents, if they do not immediately depart the state. Several of the other states have laid heavy duties on British ships and merchandize imported; and from these circumstances it is uncertain how far British property would be safe among them."

On Saturday was determined in the court of King's Bench, before Lord Mansfield, in the case of Sutton against Michell, a question of importance to the commercial part of Great-Britain. It was an action brought to recover the value of a large quantity of dollars shipped on board the ship Elbe, Joel Goddard, master, bound for Hamburgh, in the month of October, 1784, and that during the night were stolen from on board by a number of fresh-water pirates. The facts between the plaintiff and defendant being agreed to, Lord Mansfield gave it as his opinion, that the law made no distinction between a carrier by land or by water; for that he, at his peril, must see that all things be forth-coming that are delivered to him, let what accident soever happen (the act of God, or an enemy, perils and dangers of the seas only excepted) but for fire, thieves, and the like, he must answer. Hence it appears, that owners of ships are liable for any amount of property laden on board their vessels, that may be destroyed by fire, or stolen by an armed force superior to that of such vessel the goods may be laden on board; though if it had been an embezzlement by the master or mariners, by an act of the 7th of Geo. II. cap. 15, A. D. 1734, they could not have been liable, further than the value of the ship or vessel, and her freight for the voyage.

AMERICA.

HALIFAX, (N. S.) Aug. 12.

Tuesday arrived here from Boston, his Majesty's ship Mercury, Capt. Stanhope.

Same day arrived the ship Polly, from Liverpool, in England, with provisions for government.

That wheat may be cultivated to advantage in Nova-Scotia is evident, for there is at this time in the garden of Mr. Vaannorden, at Shelburne, a plant proceeding from one grain, with ninety-six stalks, the ears in general are large, some of them have ninety, and many from seventy to eighty grains.

CHARLESTON, August 27.

Capt. Gust, of the schooner Neptune, in 19 days from New-York, observed on Friday last a wreck on Cape-Lookout shoals, but could not come nigh enough (owing to the rising of the breakers) to discern what she might be; from appearances, her masts and rigging were washed away. About two hours previous to the wreck's being discovered, a long-boat was seen bottom upwards, conjectured to belong to the unfortunate vessel. The Captain of the above schooner, actuated by feelings which govern men of humanity, used every effort in his power to discover if any souls were with the wreck, but none could be seen.

This day arrived here the ship Laurens, Capt. Darrel, in eight weeks passage from Bristol. As this vessel sailed almost nearly at the same time with those that have recently arrived, consequently brings nothing new. Spoke the brig Adventure, Grant, from this port, in lat. 27, long. 72.

NEW-YORK.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 17.

It is with the most exquisite satisfaction we give the public the following interesting and agreeable intelligence: Wednesday arrived at Philadelphia, in the ship London Packet, Capt. Truxtun, *His Excellency* DOCTOR FRANKLIN, late Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States of America to the Court of France, after an absence of near nine years.

The important scenes in which this Gentleman hath been a principal agent; the steady and painful services he hath rendered his country for a long series of years, and the honors he hath conferred on America as a politician and a philosopher, furnish a striking example how much a people may be benefited by an individual and how greatly a single citizen may dignify a nation.——The exalted names of WASHINGTON and FRANKLIN will be the boast of Americans in centuries yet to come.

The Doctor was received at the wharf, by a number of citizens, who attended him to his house with acclamations of joy. The discharge of cannon announced his arrival, and the bells rang a peal to his welcome.

With the Doctor came his grandsons Mr. Temple Franklin, and Master Benjamin Bache.

The ship Congress, Captain M'Clenaghan, lately arrived at Philadelphia, from Londonderry, has brought near *five hundred* passengers.

About the same time that the ship Faithful Steward, Captain M'Casland, was lost at Mahoba Bank, a little to the southward of Cape Henlopen, a French brig from Ostend, foundered in sight of her; the crew taking to their boats were saved:—We have not learned her name, or any other particulars.

Capt. Prince, who arrived in 24 days from Cayenne, informs us, that at his arrival at Cayenne, 1st of August last, he there found one Capt. William Griffith, who had the misfortune of being overset at sea. The following are the particulars:

Capt. Griffith, master of the schooner Dart, sailed from the coast of Africa the 1st of April, with 150 slaves, bound to the island of Barbadoes. But on the 19th of April, being then in lat. 11. S. long. 35 W. about 4, P. M. having all sail set, they were overtaken with a sudden white squall, which overset the vessel in an instant: fortunately all the white people were on deck, except a passenger. The boat was washed overboard, which they got; and the Captain, mate, and ten hands, with one slave, got into her;—saved 4 monkies and about 14 gallons of palm oil, but neither bread nor water. At 8 A. M. they left the wreck, with 7 slaves on her side or bottom. The boat was but 14 feet long, so that they had but just room to sit in her, being 13 in number. They had four oars and a tarpaulin; and went before the wind constantly, sometimes half full of water. In 19 days after they left the wreck they had some rain, but before that they had not a drop of drink. In 11 days more they made the land, about Cape North, lat. 1. 40. N. but had lost the mate and 5 hands, with the slave, who were unable to support under their complicated sufferings. They went up a river expecting to find some inhabitants, but did not meet with any. Here they remained 7 days, subsisting on snakes, some of which were 6 feet long, &c. They coasted along, and in 28 days more arrived in the river Wyapoake, which made 65 days from their leaving the wreck, and the first place they met with inhabited. Here 2 more of these unhappy men died; so that the Capt. and 3 hands only survived. These were well taken care of, being clothed, and every other necessary provided for them which their miserable situation required. From there they were sent to Cayenne, and put in the hospital, where every attention was paid them.

Capt. Prince had the above particulars from Capt. Griffith, who dined on board his vessel, but who has since gone from Cayenne to Barbadoes. The schooner Dart was commanded by James Haslem when she sail'd from Liverpool, but who died on the coast. The vessel belonged to Tartten and Blackhouse, merchants in Liverpool.

Several gentlemen of this city, actuated by principles of humanity for their fellow-creatures, have opened a subscription, for the purpose of facilitating the settlement of a number of poor German emigrants, who have lately arrived in this city, and who without the humane exertions of these public-spirited persons must have suffered great distress; but who now must have that good opinion which they had formed of this country and its inhabitants, and which induced them to leave their native country, strengthened: and induce them, from a sense of gratitude, to demean themselves as good subjects of the state.

An instance of fecundity occurred a few days ago in Jersey;—the wife of Mr. Wade, at Canoe Brook, brought forth, at one birth, three fine girls who are all likely to do well.

PORT OF NEW-YORK.

ARRIVED.

Sloop Peace & Plenty, Conklin, Charleston.

CLEARED.

Sloop Fanny, Huggins, Madeira; Sally, Townsend, North-Carolina; Lady Washington, Allen, Newport; Betsy, Conklin, Newport.

Finance Minister of France, wrote: "Il est impossible de ne pas faire des voeux pour que ce peuple parvienne à toute la prospérité dont il est susceptible. Il est l'espérance du genre humain, il peut en devenir le modèle. Il doit prouver au monde le fait que les hommes peuvent se passer des chaînes de toutes espèces que les tyrans et les charlatans de toute robe ont prétendu leur imposer sous le prétexte du bien public. Il doit donner l'exemple de la liberté, du commerce et de l'industrie."[9] The United States appeared to the world as an admirable example. The nation contained within itself all the typical elements of the great European civilizations, mingled yet recognizable. This characteristic of American opinion was increasingly accentuated during the closing years of the century, and, when the French Revolution had caused new emigrations to America, one might have thought that nothing to be seen in Europe was lacking here. In fact, together with those of the lower classes, the United States received illustrious exiles and aristocratic émigrés. After having been for nearly two centuries the refuge of religious dissenters, it received Catholic priests. Baltimore had a French Catholic seminary; and the city of the Pilgrims, Boston, had a chapel. French materialistic philosophers like Volney, clergymen like Priestley and Sulpician priests like Father Nagot, had all come to the United States in the hope of finding here peace and freedom of thought. They all were able to speak, write and continue their old activities. "Aux États-Unis," says Moré de Pontgibaud, "on pouvait se croire aux Champs Élysées décrits au sixième livre de l'Énéide, où chaque défunt se nourrissait dans l'autre monde de l'idée qu'il avait caressée de son vivant."[10]

NOTES

1. Archives du Ministère des Affaires Étrangères, Corresp. politique, États-Unis, vol. 21, folio 172.
2. *Ibid.*, vol. 25, folios 31, 33.
3. J. M. Lee, *History of American Journalism*, 113.
4. *Ibid.*, 68.
5. J. Parton, *Life and Times of Benjamin Franklin*, I, 332.
6. S. G. Fisher, *The Struggle for American Independence*, I, 254.
7. C. H. Van Tyne, *The Causes of the War of Independence*, 443.
8. See *Philadelphia General Advertiser*, March 15, 1797.
9. See "Lettre de M. Turgot," (199-200) in *Considérations sur l'ordre de Cincinnatus*, par le Comte de Mirabeau. Londres, 1784.
10. See *Mémoires du Comte de M.* Paris, 1828, 228.

8.

The New-York Daily Advertiser, September 17, 1785.

Third Page.

Printed in New York by Francis Childs.

See the curious item concerning the mail (first and second columns).

The Liberty, Woodyer, from New-York; Herring, Probey, Fanny, Werden, and Wilmington Packet, Brown, and Dorothy, Stansbury, from North-Carolina; Neptune, Gust, from New-Jersey, and Hope, Eve, from St. Christophers, are arrived at Charleston.

The Paragon, Hughes, from the Isle of May; Martha, Slacum, and Mary, Johnston, St. Eustatia; Nancy, Spooner, Barbados; Hero, Humphries, and William, Torge, from Baltimore; and Speedwell, Scott, from Philadelphia, are arrived at Alexandria, in Virginia.

The Success, Darrell, Charleston; Swift, Dove, Norfolk; Philadelphia, M'Cann, North-Carolina; Olive-Branch, ——, Baltimore; Tonyn, Hazleden; Porgy, Livingston, and Williams, Haley, from New-York; and Industry, Gifford, Philadelphia, are arrived at Kingston, Jamaica.

The Adventure, Watson, is arrived at Montego Bay, from Norfolk.

The Congress, M'Clenaghan, Londonderry; Greenwich, Collins, Lisbon; Duxborough, Dyer, Virginia; Maria, Tillinghast do. and Winthrop, Hinckley, Boston, are arrived at Philadelphia.

HIGH WATER.

Morning,	Evening,
8 H 12 M.	8 H 36 M.

General Post-Office, Sept. 17, 1785.

THE United States in Congress assembled, having resolved, "That the Postmaster-General be authorised and instructed, under the Direction of the Board of Treasury, to enter into Contracts, under good and sufficient Security, for the Conveyance of the different Mails, by the Stage Carriages, from Portsmouth, in the State of New-Hampshire, to the Town of Savannah, in the State of Georgia; and from the City of New-York, to the City of Albany, in the State of New-York, according to the accustomed Route;"

NOTICE is hereby given, (pursuant to Directions from the Honorable the Commissioners of the Treasury) That the Post-master-General is ready to receive Proposals for Contracts for the aforesaid Purpose.—And that the Proprietors of the Stage Carriages already erected, as well as those Persons who may incline to erect new ones between the Places specified in the Resolution of Congress, may be enabled to make their Proposals with greater Precision, they are informed that the following will be considered as essential Articles of the Contract, viz.

The Mail to be carried (both going and returning) to every Post-Office in the Route, three Times in every Week, except between the Cities of New-York, and Albany, and between the city of New-York and the Town of Portsmouth, in New-Hampshire; on which Route it will be expected only twice in each Week *during the Winter Season.*

The Mail to be taken from, and delivered at each Post-Office, by the Proprietors of the Stages or their Agents at stated Hours; and a reasonable Time (after the Receipt of the Mail by the Post-master) allowed for receiving Letters, and making up another Mail to be forwarded:—This Time not to exceed one Quarter of an Hour at small Offices, nor two Hours at Capital ones.

In Case of Accidents happening to the Stage, the Mail to be forwarded, so as to reach each Office at the stated Hour, at the Expence of the Proprietors of the Stage.

A secure and convenient Place in each Carriage to be set apart for the Reception of the Mail, and appropriated solely to that Purpose:—This place to be lined and covered with painted Canvas, so as to keep out Rain and Snow—and to have a good Lock and Key.

The Proprietors of the Stages to be answerable for the Care and Fidelity of the Persons employed in carrying and delivering the Mail.

The Proprietors and their Drivers to be under Oath not to carry, or suffer to be carried in their Stages, any Letters, or Newspapers, but what they shall deliver into a Post-Office.

Bond with two sufficient Sureties, to be given for the Fulfilment of the Contract.

Portmanteaus, and Bags for containing the Letters, to be furnished at the Expence of the United States.

The Sums agreed upon for carrying the Mails, to be paid by the Postmaster General, in four equal quarterly Payments;—each Payment to be made punctually at the Expiration of each Quarter.

The Contract to continue for one Year.

Any Persons willing to contract for the Carriage of the Mails, or either of them, are desired to send their Proposals (by Post) to the Postmaster General, at his Office, No. 55, Queen-street, New-York, on or before the 17th Day of October next, after which no Proposals will be received.

By Order of the Postmaster General,

JAMES BRYSON, Assist.

☞ The Printers in the several States are requested to insert the above in their Papers.

☞ ADVERTISEMENTS *for this Paper (which is published every Day, at No.* 189, *Water-street, mid-way between the Coffee-House and Fly-Market) are inserted at* THREE SHILLINGS *each.*

JUST PUBLISHED,

And *to be sold* at the Printing-Office, No. 189, *Water-street,*

A new MAP of the WESTERN TERRITORY of the United States;

BY JOHN FITCH,

who is lately returned from that Country.

THIS MAP is offered to the Public, as the latest and most correct of any that has appeared.———Mr. Fitch having traversed this whole extent of country in the several capacities of a captive, a surveyor, and a traveller,——The result of his labour and remarks from long observation has enabled him to complete a CORRECT view of this country, which opens immense and inexhaustable sources of wealth, and advantageous speculation to the citizens of these states, generally distinguished by the *Ten New States*, including *Kentucke.* For the advantage of his country, he wishes to have it universally circulated, and therefore they are disposed of at the very low price of *Nine Shillings*, having engraved and printed the work himself.

MABE' & DE WALL,

No. 20, *Great Dock-street,*

HAVE FOR SALE,

BEST HOLLAND GIN, in cases.

POWDER BLUE, first quality.

The most esteemed HARLEM OIL.

ALSO

Sundry Articles of DRY GOODS,

And a *few casks of Holland Cement*, for the *use* of building *cellers*, and *cisterns* to keep *water.*

N. York, Sept. 17. *m w s. tf.*

THEATRE.

THIS EVENING

WILL BE DELIVERED,

A Course of

LECTURES,

Moral and Entertaining,

Consisting of a variety of Characters

COMIC and SATYRIC.

Preceding the Lectures

An occasional Prologue.

After the Lectures a Dramatic Entertainment,

Called The

GHOST.

MEN,

Roger,	Mr. Hallam,
Sir Jeffrey Constant,	Mr. Moore,
Trusty,	Mr. Bentley,
Capt. Constant	Mr. Lake;
Clinch,	Mr. Allen.

WOMEN,

Belinda,	Miss Durang;
Dorothy,	Mrs. Allen.

In this Evening's Entertainment will be introduced

A HORNPIPE.

The whole to conclude

With a Speaking Pantomime Entertainment, CALLED, The

TOUCHSTONE,

OR

HARLEQUIN TRAVELLER.

MEN,

Harlequin,	Mr. Hallam.
Kit Keel, with the song of the *top-sails shiver in the wind*	Mr. Moore,
Pantaloon,	Mr. Lake;
Scaramouch,	Mr. Durang;
Pierot,	Mr. Allen.

WOMEN,

Colombine,	Miss Durang;
Fatama,	Mrs. Allen.

With Scenery, Machinery, *and* Music *incidental to the performance.*

The Doors will be opened at half after Six o'clock, and the Performance begin at half after Seven.

*** Tickets, without which no Person can be admitted, to be had at Mr. GAINE's Book-store, in Hanover-Square; and at the next Door to the Theatre; where Places for the Boxes are taken, and attendance given for that purpose, from 10 o'clock to 1 o'clock, and from 3 to 6 this day.

BOX 8s. PITT 6s. and GALLERY 4s.

†‡† No Person to be admitted behind the Scenes on any Account whatever.

Vivat Respublica.

A Variety of Children's Books STATIONARY, &c. to be Sold at the Printing-Office, No. 189, Water-street.

PUBLIC AUCTION,

On MONDAY next,

X o'Clock,

At my Auction-Room, No. 20, Wall-Street;

A large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable to the present and approaching Season.

On Wednesday next,

On the Premises,

At XII o'Clock,

A LEASE for twenty-one years of a house, and the north half of a certain lot of ground, being part of the late farm of Hendrick Rutgers, deceased, situate in the out ward of this city of New-York, on the south side of Division-street, distinguished in a map of said farm, by lot number thirteen, bounded northerly in front, on Division-street; southerly in the rear, on the south half of the aforesaid lot number thirteen; westerly on one side, on lot number twelve; and easterly on the other side, on lot number fourteen; being in breadth throughout twenty-five feet, and in length the exact half of lot number thirteen.

ROBERT HUNTER.

TO BE SOLD

AT PUBLIC VENDUE,

On Wednesday the 21st Instant, at 12 o'clock, at the Coffee-House,

A Large CEDAR SWAMP, situate, lying, and being at New-Barbadoes-Neck, in the State of New-Jersey, being Part of the Estate of Nicholas Roosevelt, late of the City of New-York, Esq; deceased, containing 320 Acres.——Likewise, 200 Acres of Meadow, more or less, contiguous to, and adjoining said Swamp.———Particulars will be made known at the Day and Time of SALE.

FRED. JAY.

New-York, 10th Sept. 1785.

FOR SALE,

THE BRIG BETSEY and POLLY; *Matthew Berryman*, Master, About 100 Tons burthen, has a good Oak Bottom, well found, and fit for Sea.——For Terms apply to *Henry Nash*, and *Co.* No. 11, White-Hall, or at their Store on *Van Zandt's* Wharf

Inventory to be seen at the Office of *Henry Nash*, and *Co.*

N. B. Said Vessel to be viewed at Crugar's Wharf.

FOR LONDON,

The brig BETSEY,

THOMAS MESNARD, MASTER,

HAS two thirds of her cargo ready to put on board, and will sail by 20th instant. For freight or passage apply to Thomas and James Arden, & Co. No. 33, Water-street, or the Captain on board at Leffert's wharf.

New-York, Sept. 1. *ct 20th.*

JUST IMPORTED

In the Schooner UNITY, from Newbern, North-Carolina, and to be Sold by

GUION, CARTHY, & Co

At their Store, No. 33, *Little-Dock-street.*

A QUANTITY of Turpentine, Rosin, Spirits of Turpentine, Bees Wax, Raw Hides, Tanned Leather, Deer Skins, Furrs, Bacon & Hams, &c &c. tf—

New York, Sept. 14.

9.

The Virginia Gazette, November 25, 1775.

First Page.

Printed in Williamsburg, Virginia, by John Dixon & William Hunter.

Showing the quality of printing in the South, before the Revolution. Note the picturesque vignette, and the extensive "Catalogue of Books for Sale by Dixon & Hunter."

NOVEMBER 25, 1775. THE NUMBER 1268.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the Freſheſt ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE. —— SUET. in TIB. S. 28.

PRINTED by JOHN DIXON and WM. HUNTER, at the POST OFFICE.

ALL Perſons may be ſupplied with this Paper at 12/6 a Year, and have Advertiſements (of a moderate Length) inſerted for 3/. the firſt Week, and 2/. each Week after.——Printing Work done at this Office in the neateſt Manner, with Care and Expedition.

WORMELEY'S *Creek, Nov.* 20, 1775.

INTENDING ſhortly to leave the Colony, and being very deſirous of ſettling the Eſtate of the Rev. *Richard Hewitt*, deceaſed, moſt earneſtly requeſt all Perſons indebted to the ſaid Eſtate to make inſtant Payment, as all the Bonds are now due, and moſt of them have been a conſiderable Time paſt. Thoſe that do not may depend that I ſhall aſſign their Bonds to ſome of the Creditors who are deſirous of having them; and all open Accounts (there being many) will be immediately put into a Lawyer's Hands, unleſs Bonds, with Security, be given. Alſo, that I may be enabled to ſettle with and pay off all my Creditors before my Departure, I doubt not but that all Perſons owing me will be kind enough to diſcharge their Accounts, or give Bonds, with Security, if required. Thoſe refuſing to comply herewith, by the 10th of next Month, may depend that all Accounts, without Diſtinction, will be left with an Attorney.

2 WILLIAM HEWITT.

A Catalogue of BOOKS for Sale by DIXON & HUNTER *at their Printing-Office, at a very low Advance, for ready Money.*

FOLIOS.

CHURCH Bibles.
Chambers's Dictionary of Arts and Sciences, 2 V.
Jacob's new Law Dictionary.
L'Eſtrange's Joſephus.
Poſtlethwayt's Dictionary of Trade & Commerce, 2 V.
Laws of Virginia.

QUARTOS.

Aſtruc on the Venereal Diſeaſe.
Blackſtone's Commentaries on the Laws of England, 4 V.
Boyer's French and Engliſh and Engliſh and French Dictionary.
Complete Farmer; being a General Dictionary of Huſbandry in all its branches.
Prieſtley on Electricity.
Dalrymple's Memoirs of Great Britain and Ireland.
England's Bloody Tribunal, or Popiſh Cruelty diſplayed.
Foſter's Diſcourſes on all the Principal Branches of natural Religion and Social Virtue, 2 V.
Ferguſon's Aſtronomy.
Hedrico's Greek Lexicon.
Kenrick's new Dictionary of the Engliſh Language.
Lucani Pharſalia.
Life of Edward Lord Herbert of Cherbury, written by himſelf.
Macbride's Introduction to the Theory and Practice of Phyſic.
Pope's Works, 5 V.
Preacher's Directory, or a Series of Subjects proper for Public Diſcourſes.
Warden's Syſtem of Revealed Religion.
Young's Experimental Agriculture, 2 V.

OCTAVOS.

Aſtruc on Midwifery.
Alexander's Experimental Eſſays.
Adanſon's Voyage to Senegal, the Iſle of Goree, and the River Gambia.
Addiſon's Miſcellaneous Works in Proſe and Verſe, 4 V.
An Account of the Spaniſh Settlements in America.
Ainſworth's Latin Dictionary abridged, by *Thomas Morell*, D.D.
Burn's Juſtice of the Peace, 4 V.
Buchan's Family Phyſician.
Brookes's Practice of Phyſic, 2 V.
Buchanan's Hiſtory of Scotland, 2 V.
Broughton on the Nature and Circumſtances of the Life to come.
Bell's Practice of Phyſic.
Bradley on Huſbandry and Gardening.
Book of Martyrs, or the Hiſtory of Paganiſm and Popery.
Beattie on the Nature and Immutability of Truth.
——— Iſocrates, 2 V.
Bunyan's Pilgrims Progreſs from this World to that which is to come, delivered under the Similitude of a Dream.
Bailey's Engliſh Dictionary.
Britiſh Liberties, or the free-born Subject's Inheritance.
Callender's Voyages to the ſouthern Hemiſphere, 3 V.
Charlevoix' Hiſtory of Paraguay, 2 V.
Crantz' Hiſtory of Greenland, containing a Deſcription of the Country and its Inhabitants, 2 V.
Dobſon's Annals of the late War, from its Beginning to the preſent time.
Delaney's Life of David King of Iſrael, 2 V.
Drelincourt's Defence againſt the Fears of Death.
Duhamel's Elements of Agriculture, reviſed by *P. Miller*, 2 V.
Dialogues of the Dead.
Ditton's Diſcourſe concerning the Reſurrection of Jeſus Chriſt.
Dowling's complete Syſtem of Italian Book-keeping.
Dyche's Engliſh Dictionary.
Dialogues between a Pilgrim, Adam, Noah, &c. containing the Hiſtory of the Bible and the Jews.
Duclo's Hiſtory of Lewis XI. King of France, 2 V.
Every Man his own Lawyer.
Eſſay on the Nature and Conduct of the Paſſions and Affections.
Emerſon's Aſtronomy,—Do. Fluxions,—Do. Arithmetic.
Elements of Optics.
Eſſays ſelected from the Encyclopedy.
Edinburgh Diſpenſatory.
Fenning's Engliſh Dictionary.
Fleval on the Character of true Chriſtian Charity diſplayed.
Ferguſon's Aſtronomy.—Do. Tables and Tracts relative to ſeveral Arts and Sciences.
Fraſer's Hiſtory of Kouli Khan, preſent Emperor of Perſia.
Gillie's Devotional Exerciſes on the New Teſtament.
Gordon's Univerſal Accountant and Complete Merchant, 2 V.
——— General Compting-houſe, and Man of Buſineſs.
Glaſs's Art of Cookery made plain and eaſy.
Gaſt's Rudiments of the Grecian Hiſtory, from the firſt Eſtabliſhment of the States of Greece.
Guthrie's Geographical, Hiſtorical, and Commercial Grammar, and preſent State of the ſeveral Kingdoms of the World.
Gibſon on the Diſeaſes of Horſes, 2 V.
Gregory's Treatiſe of Practical Geometry.
Harmonia Sacra, or a choice Collection of Pſalm & Hymn Tunes.
Hall's Contemplations on the hiſtorical Paſſages of the Old and New Teſtament, 3 V.
Hutchinſon's Xenophon.
Hill's Family Herbal.—Do. Arithmetic.
Hammond's Hiſtorical Narration of the whole Bible.
Hutcheſon's Inquiry into the Original of our Ideas of Beauty and Virtue.
Hiſtory of the Iſland of St. Kilda.
Harte's Hiſtory of Guſtavus Adolphus King of Sweden, ſurnamed the Great, 2 V.
Howell's Hiſtory of the Old and New Teſtament, in which are inſerted the Occurrences that happened during the Space of about four Hundred Years from the Days of the Prophet Malachi to the Birth of our bleſſed Saviour, 3 V.
Howell's Familiar Letters, domeſtic and foreign.
Hiſtory of the Iſlands of Cape Breton and St. John.
Harris's Treatiſe of the acute Diſeaſes of Infants.
Hogarth Moralized.
Hume's Eſſays on ſeveral Subjects, 2 V.
Johnſon and Steven's Shakeſpear, with Correction and Illuſtrations of various Commentators, 10 V.
Johnſon's Engliſh Dictionary, 2 V.
Jenty's Courſe of Anatomico-Phyſiological Lectures on the Human Structure and animal Economy, 3 V.
Keill's Aſtronomical Lectures, read in the Aſtronomical School of the Univerſity of Oxford.
Kennett's Antiquities of Rome.
Langhorne's Tranſlation of Plutarch's Lives, 6 V.
Locke's Eſſay on the Human Underſtanding, 2 V.
——— on the Conduct of the Underſtanding.
Lawſon's Lectures on Oratory, delivered in Trinity College, Dublin.
Lord Bacon's Letters, Speeches, Charges, Advices, &c.
Ledran's Obſervations and Operations in Surgery.
Letters from a Gentleman in the North of Scotland to his Friend in London, giving an account of the Manners and Cuſtoms of the Highlanders, &c. 2 V.
Macbride's Experimental Eſſays on Medical and Philoſophical Subjects.
Maclurg's Experiments on the Human Bile, and Reflections on the Biliary Secretion.
Miller's Gardener's Kalendar, directing what Works are neceſſary to be performed every Month.
Moſs on Gauging.
Morgan's diſquiſition concerning Human Nature, Free Agency, Moral Government, and Divine Providence.
Melmoth's Cicero, 3 V.
Maxwell's Practical Huſbandman, being a Collection of miſcellaneous papers on Huſbandry.
Manning on the Diſeaſes of Pregnant and Child-bed Women.
Medical Obſervations and Inquiries, by a Society of Phyſicians in London, 3 V.
Moore's Practical Navigator and Seaman's New Daily Aſſiſtant.
Martin's Engliſh Dictionary.
Maſon's Poems.
Macpherſon's Tranſlation of the Works of Oſſian the Son of Fingal, 2 V.
Nugent's Life of Cellini, a Florentine Artiſt, containing a Variety of entertaining Particulars relative to Painting, Sculpture, and Agriculture, 2 V.
Nugent's Obſervations on Italy and its Inhabitants, 2 V.
Nelſon's Feſtivals and Faſts on the Church of England.
Noble's Elements of Linear Perſpective, demonſtrated by Geometrical Principles.
Nettleton on Virtue and Happineſs.
Prideaux' Hiſtory of the Jews and neighbouring Nations, from the Declenſions of the Kingdoms of Iſrael and Judah, to the Time of Chriſt, 2 V.
Pringle's Obſervations on the Diſeaſes of the Army.
Price's Review of the principal Queſtions and Difficulties in Morals.
Potter's Syſtem of Practical Mathematics.
Paſcal's Thoughts on Religion and other curious Subjects.
Price's Obſervations on Reverſionary Payments, &c.
Patoun's Treatiſe of Practical Navigation, to which are added the The of Menſuration, Surveying, and Gauging.
Prieur's Abridgment of Boyer's French and Engliſh and Engliſh and French Dictionary.
Quincy's Complete Engliſh Diſpenſatory.
Ray's Travels through the Low Countries, Germany, Italy, and France, 2 V.
Ruffhead's Life of Pope, compiled from original Manuſcripts.
Robertſon's Hiſtory of Scotland, 2 V.
Rural Economy, or Eſſays on the Practical Parts of Huſbandry.
Rollin's Hiſtory of the Arts and Sciences of the Ancients, 3 V.
Rapin's Hiſtory of England, 22 V.
Reviſal of Shakeſpeare's Text, wherein the Alterations introduced into it by the more modern Editors and Critics are particularly conſidered.
Switzer's Nobleman, Gentleman, and Gardner's Recreation, 3 V.
Smith's Complete Houſe-Wife or Accompliſhed Gentlewoman's Companion.
Seed's Sermons, 3 V.
Shaw's Chemical Lectures for the Improvement of Arts, Trades, and Natural Philoſophy.
Shaw's Practice in Phyſic, 2 V.
Simpſon's Algebra.
——— Geometry.
Swift's Hiſtory of the four laſt Years of Queen Anne.
Secker's Sermons, 4 V.
Salmon's Geographical and Hiſtorical Grammar.
Stewart's Phyſical and Mathematical Tracts.
———(Mrs.) Meditations upon ſeveral Texts of Scripture.
Sherlock's Diſcourſe concerning a future Judgement.
——— ——— concerning the Happineſs of Good Men, and the Puniſhment of the Wicked in the next World.
——— on Death.
——— Sermons, 2 V.
Smellie's Theory and Practice of Midwifery, 3 V.
Stackhouſe's Hiſtory of the Bible, 6 V.
Smollett's Travels through France and Italy, 2 V.
Swan's Tranſlation of Dr. Sydenham's Works.
Stith's Hiſtory of Virginia.
Smith's Complete Body of Diſtilling.
Schrevelii Lexicon.
Sherwin's Mathematical Tables.
Smith's Longinus.
True Briton, 2 V.
Taylor's Rule and and Exerciſe of Holy Living and Dying.
Tiſſot's Advice to People in general with Regard to their Health.
Temple's Works Complete, 4 V.
The Attorney's Practice in Court of K.B. & Common Pleas, 4 V.
———Complete Pocket Book, 2 V.
Univerſal Engliſh Dictionary.
Univerſal Arithmetick, by Sir Iſaac Newton, reviſed & corrected by Mr. Cunn, and others.
Van Swieten's Commentaries abridged by Dr. Schomberg.
Wright's American Negociator, or the various Currencies of the Britiſh Colonies, as well the Iſlands as the Continent.
Walch's Hiſtory of the Popes from the Foundation of the See of Rome to the preſent Time.
Wyld's Practical Surveyor.
White's Cares and Remarks in Surgery.
Watt's Philoſophical Eſſays on various Subjects.
———firſt Principals of aſtronomy and Geography.
———World to come, or Diſcourſes on the Joys and Sorrows of departed Souls at Death.
Wilſon's Elements of Navigation.
Wingate's Arithmetick.
Young's Six Months Tour through the North of England, 4 V.
———Latin and Engliſh Dictionary.

DUODECIMOS.

Addiſon's Meſcellaneous Works in proſe and verſe, 4 V.
Adventurer, 4 V.
American Gazetteer, 3 V.
Adventures of a Jeſuit, with ſeveral remarkable Characters and Scenes in real Life, 2 V.
Agreeable Uglineſs, or the Triumph of the Graces.
Apocrypha.
Alleine's, Alarm to Unconverted Sinners.
Bunyan's, Law and Grace unfolded.
———Holy War.
———Heart's Eaſe in Heart's Trouble.
Boſton's Fourfold State of Human Nature.
Buchanan's Introduction to a Grammar School Education.
———Britiſh Grammar.
Bollingbroke's Miſcellaneous Works, 4 V.
Brown's Sunday Thoughts.
Bracken's Farrier, or Complete Horſe Doctor, 2 V.
———Midwifery.
Balbe Berton's, Life and Heroic Actions, 2 V.
Brown's Paſtoral Works, 3 V.
Boyle's Receipts in Phyſic.
Brightland's Engliſh Grammar.
Boyſe's Pantheon or Fabulous Hiſtory of the Heathen Gods.
Baxter's Call to Unconverted Sinners.
Book of Knowledge.
Cryſall, or the Adventures of a Guinea, 4 V.
Connoiſſeur, By (Mr. Town) Critic and Cenſor General, 4 V.
Clariſſa Harlowe, or the Hiſtory of a Young Lady, 8 V.
Count Fathom, by the Author of Rodrick Randcom, 2 V.
Clergyman's Companion in Viſiting the Sick.
Centaur not Fabulous.
Complaint or Night Thoughts on Life, Death, and Immortality.
Cecil and Gray, or the Hiſtory of a Gentleman and Lady, in a Series of Letters, 2 V.
Citizen of the World, or Letters from a Chineſe Philoſopher, reſiding in London, to his Friend in the Eaſt, 2 V.
Claſſical, Hiſtorical and Bigoraphical Dictionary.
Cibber's Lives of the Poets of Great Britain and Ireland to the time of Dean Swift, 5 V.
Cocker's Arithmetick.
Croxall's Eſop's Fables.
Crumbs of Comfort and Godly Prayers.
Clarke's Homer, 2 V.
Don Quixote, (by Smollett) 4 V.

Chapter II.

The Rôle of the Press in the United States from 1770 *to* 1800.

THE conditions which we have previously described caused many a struggle, and the different elements which constituted American public opinion had some difficulty in coming to an agreement. Conflicts of races, of religions, of customs and of inclinations, one had seen all of these. Extent of territory favored a certain degree of public serenity; but there was another conflict, more curious and more serious, among those who wished to guide opinion and make use of its strength: namely, that between the clergy and the journalists. Towards 1740, American public opinion, still incoherent, was in the hands of the clergy, who in each city or village exercised a preponderating influence: in the south, because of the position of the clergy of the Anglican Church, recognized as the established church; in the north, as a result of the position of the Congregational ministers, who, very strongly organized, maintained a traditional supremacy over a pious population. In Massachusetts, the explosions of religious prejudices against the witches have remained famous; moreover, in the first half of the Eighteenth Century (1734-1750) came the "Great Awakening,"[1] which, by placing religious questions in the foreground, gave to those who preached the word of God a sovereign power over souls. Even free-minded citizens, like Franklin, who had very few church affiliations and no longer belonged to any denomination, were impressed, wept at Mr. Whitefield's sermons, and contributed to his success with their enthusiasm and money.[2] It must also be observed that the first books printed in America were religious books, and that, until the end of the Eighteenth Century, the majority of the works and pamphlets published on the soil of the New World were edifying or pious books. The philosophic movement, which, all over the world, was imperilling the position of the churches and their political and social preponderance, had hardly been felt in America. "Culture in any except the traditional form, was totally lacking in the colonies, and ideas which differed from this must wait for more favorable conditions before there could be any chance of their acceptance. It is with these considerations in mind that the modern man should view the

religious phenomena of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries in the American colonies."[3]

However, beginning about the middle of the century there was a reaction against clerical domination and dogmatism. The Great Awakening had not been able to bring about any profound improvement in the morals of communities, and its effect does not seem to have been very lasting, even in the towns which had supported it most ardently. It had not created any religious literature of a high grade. Its emotional appeal had seduced all, but had left them confused and hesitating. Its failure marked the beginning of a new era in America. Of this reaction Franklin has become the typical representative. He was neither an atheist nor a sectarian. He believed in God, and had a sincere respect for Christ. In 1728 he wrote: "I believe there is one supreme, most perfect Being, Author and Father of the Gods themselves. For I believe that Man is not the most perfect Being but one, rather that as there are many degrees of Beings his Inferiors, so there are many degrees of Beings superior to him. ..."[4] And again, in 1790, he wrote: "Here is my Creed. I believe in one God Creator of the Universe. That he governs it by his Providence. That he ought to be worshipped. That the most acceptable Service we render to him is doing good to his other Children. That the soul of Man is immortal, and will be treated with Justice in another Life respecting its conduct in this. These I take to be the fundamental principles of all sound Religion, and I regard them as you do in whatever Sect I meet with them."[5] He was very tolerant and broadminded, but he distrusted the influence of the clergy on the political and intellectual life of the people. In 1738 he wrote to his father: "I think vital religion has always suffered, when orthodoxy is more regarded than virtue; and the Scriptures assure me, that at the last day we shall not be examined what we *thought*, but what we *did;* and our recommendation will not be that we said, *Lord! Lord!* but that we did good to our fellow creatures. See Matt. xxv."[6] These quotations illustrate very clearly Franklin's distrust of the clergy. At a time when this body was very strong and had great political power, Franklin tried to prevent it from taking a national leadership. He dreamed at an early date of a unification of the English colonies in America, but he realized that the colonies needed to be shown the way towards it, and from 1754 on, he was seeking the means of bringing this about. But he wanted to do it himself.

Now the influence of the clergy over souls, if it promoted in each city and village an intense public spirit, nevertheless stamped it with a local character. The colonies had churches very different from each other: the Congregationalists were predominant in Massachusetts, the Quakers in Philadelphia, the Church of England in New York and in the southern colonies. Each body of clergy strove jealously to preserve entire its influence over its faithful, and feared the neighboring sects as heretical and intriguing. The Great Awakening disturbed more than one clergyman, and the Church of England took a decidedly hostile attitude towards the itinerant preachers. The career of Whitefield is not only the story of his ardent fight against the spirit of evil, but also of his struggle against his clerical rivals whom he often treated roughly and whom he represented as be-

10.

Aurora. General Advertiser, May 12, 1797.

First Page.

Printed in Philadelphia by Benjamin Franklin Bache.

Illustrating the evolution and growth of the American newspaper in Philadelphia (compare with facsimile No. 1).

General [AURORA] Advertiser.

SURGO UT PROSIM.

Published (Daily) by BENJ. FRANKLIN BACHE, No. 112, Market, between Third and Fourth Streets, Philadelphia.

[E]ight Dollars *per ann.*) FRIDAY, May 12 1797. (No. 1989.

Ten Dollars Reward.

LOST yesterday, the 10th inst. about one o'clock. P. M. near the United States Frigate, a RED MOROCCO POCKET-BOOK, containing different papers, such as ... bills of hand, &c. which can be of no service but to the owner. Whoever has found the same and will bring it to the subscriber at ... North Third-street, shall have the above reward, DOMINICK LA... Taylor.

☞ If any of the notes or ... should be presented for payment, Mr. L... requests the persons who are indebted to him not to pay the amount of the sums due, to any person but himself.

May 11. d

Notice

THE Partnership between Israel Whelen and Joseph J. Miller, trading under the Firm of WHELEN & MILLER, was dissolved by articles of agreement, on the 15th day of February last, but the said Joseph had a right by the said articles, to use the name of the Firm for a certain time, which has now expired, and of which this public notice is given.

All persons indebted to the said Co-partnership will please to make payment to Joseph J. Miller, to enable him to adjust and discharge the debts due from the company.

ISRAEL WHELEN,
JOSEPH J. MILLER

Dec. 20. d

Wants a Place.

A FRENCH LADY, some time since arrived at Philadelphia, who has had a good education, wishes to be employed in a genteel family, whether in town or in the country, to attend to the education of children. She will teach the French language, and explain by easy and clear principles the method of speaking that language properly in a short time.

She will give lessons in geography, history, mythology, in writing and arithmetic; and endeavour to instruct pupils in every art, that tends to enlighten the mind, and form the heart to pure morality.

She would also be willing to accept a place as *Dame de Compagnie* in a family, and at the same time attend to the houshold affairs if required.

Those who may wish to employ her, are requested to forward their directions in Elmslie's alley, next house above the windmill in south Second street.

Washington Canal Lottery

—NO. I.—

WHEREAS the State of Maryland has authorized us the underwritten, to raise Twenty-six Thousand Two Hundred and Fifty DOLLARS, for the purpose of cutting a Canal through the City of Washington, from the Potomac to the Eastern Branch Harbour. The following is the Scheme of No. I.—viz.

		Dollars.		Dollars.
1	Prize of	20,000	is	20,000
1	Ditto	10,000	—	10,000
7	Last drawn Tickets each,	5,000	are	35,000
5	Ditto	1,000	—	5,000
10	Ditto		—	4,000
20	Ditto		—	2,000
55	Ditto		—	2,750
5,750	Ditto		—	69,000
	To be raised for the ...			26,250
5,847	Prizes,			175,000
11,653	Blanks—not two to a prize.			
17,500	Tickets, at 10 dollars,			175,000

☞ The Commissioners will take the Securities required by the aforesaid ... for the punctual payment of the prizes.

The Drawing of this Lottery will commence without delay, as soon as the Tickets are sold, of which timely notice will be given.

Such prizes as are not demanded in six months after the drawing is finished, shall be considered as relinquished for the benefit of the Canal, and appropriated accordingly.

(Signed) NOTLEY YOUNG,
DANIEL CARROLL, of D.
LEWIS DEBLOIS,
GEORGE WALKER,
WM. M. DUNCANSON,
THOMAS LAW,
JAMES BARRY

City of Washington, Feb. 9, 1796.
Feb. 12. tf

To the Electors of the City and County of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

THE Subscriber being encouraged by a large number of his frie... to stand a candidate for the SHERIFF's OFFICE at the expiration of Mr. Baker's time, he therefore takes the liberty to request your votes at the ensuing election, to place him ... turn for said office; your compliance ... above request will be gratefully ack...

Gentlemen,
Your very humble ...
ALEXAND...

Jan. 19.

Just Published

(price two dollars)

DIVERTIMENTI, or, FAMILIAR LESSONS for the PIANO FORTE which is prefixed a GROUND for the improvement of young practitioners, composed by R. TAYLOR,

Music Professor, Philadelphia.

Printed for the author, No. 96, North Sixth street and sold at Carr's Musical Repositories, Philadelphia and New-York; where may be had, by the same author, a variety of Serious, Comic and Pastoral SONGS, RONDO for PIANO FORTE, LESSON for two performers on one Instrument, &c. &c.

May 6. 1w3t

Assassination of George III

May be had at the Office of the Aurora, (Price 33 Cents.)

AN Account of the Apprehension, Treatment in prison and repeated examinations before the British Privy Council of John Smith, and George Higgins on a charge of HIGH TREASON, &c. &c.

This Pamphlet contains an account of the persecution of those men who were accused of a pretended plot to kill the King at the Theatre, by means of a POP GUN.

May 11.

Dissolution of Partnership

JAYMOND has the honor of informing the Public, that having DISSOLVED PARTNERSHIP with M. SIMONET, he has shut up his Victualling shop during the hot season and till further notice, but continues to prepare, as usual, PASTRIES & REFRESHMENTS. FURNISHED APARTMENTS by the Month Week or Day, may still be had at his house.

May 3. d

Dr. Perkins'

PATENT METALLIC TRACTORS.

DOCTOR PERKINS of this City who has the TRACTORS for sale, requests those persons who wish to purchase or receive information respecting their efficacy, to call on him at his office, No. 14, South Fourth street, between the hours of seven and nine in the morning, and from two till three o'clock in the afternoon, as his professional business renders it inconvenient for him to attend at any other hour.

The public may be assured that the Doctor has not said more of their efficacy in his advertisements or pamphlets of certificates, than their merit richly deserves, they are worthy the attention of every gentleman to keep in his family, and particularly to sea faring men and planters.

March 21. 3tawtf.

Mines.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

FOR the Consideration of the Citizens of the United States, A PLAN with PROPOSALS for forming a Company to work Mines, Smelt and Refine the Ores of Copper, Lead, &c. by BENJAMIN HENFREY.

To be had of all the Principal Booksellers in this City, of the Author at No. 126, South Second Street, and at the Office of the Aurora.

Price 25 Cents.

Said HENFREY wishes to sell four small tracts of LAND, situate in Clinton County State of New York.

April 14. d

Morning School.

JAMES A. NEAL will open his MORNING SCHOOL on MONDAY the 8th inst. at his School Room, No. 28, Carter's Alley, where the various branches of Literature will be taught.

Hours of attendance to commence at half past five and to continue until 8.

N. B. He continues the instruction of Young Ladies at the usual hours.

May 2. d

A. C. Duplaine,

INFORMS the Public that he continues to teach the French & English Langages as follows:

Morning School for Ladies, from 11 to 1
In the afternoon for young men 3 to 5
Do. 5 to 7
In the evening, from 7 to 9
during the year.

He keeps a School during the Summer months from 6 to 8 in the morning.

Oct. 12.

Fac Simile

OF all kinds of Manuscripts either ancient or modern by a foreign Engraver who draws likenesses, engraves them, and gives up together with the plate 15 prints of it, for Nine Dollars.

He also draws pictures either on Ivory or Vellum paper, Apply at No. 32, South Third-street.

May 3

Patent Burr Mill-Stones,

MADE by OLIVER EVANS, No. 126, South Second-street, perfectly regular and true, balanced on their centers and warranted good, the great advantages of which are well known to all experienced MILLERS & MILL WRIGHTS. He keeps CAST IRON GUDGEONS of different sizes; ELEVATOR BUSKETS, and

WARRANTED BOLTING CLOTHS,

both Foreign and American manufacture, Merchant and Country work, and

THE MILLWRIGHT & MILLER's GUIDE, designed to be useful to all concerned in Water-mills, also Calcined PLAISTER PARIS, for ... work.

March 3. 1wtf

JUST PUBLISHED,

At the Office of the Aurora,

THE

American Annual Register

or,

HISTORICAL MEMOIRS of the UNITED STATES, for the year 1796.

A work containing an abundance of information in a very fine light.

Feb. 2. d

Baltimore, Chester Town, & Easton Stages.

THE Public are hereby informed, that the Line of STAGES by way of Chester-Town to Baltimore are in complete order, and will start from Mr. Chandler's at the Franklin Inn in Second street, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning, at 3 o'clock, and arrive at Chester-Town the same day in the evening, and the next day at Mr. Bryden's in Baltimore to early dinner. A complete new Stage, with four horses, runs twice a week between Chester-town and Easton, which leaves Chester-Town every Tuesday and Saturday, and arrives at Easton in the afternoon, so that passengers from Philadelphia to Easton must take their seats on Mondays and Fridays.

The proprietors return their thanks to the public for past favors, and hope that future favors will be conferred agreeable to the exertion and merit of the Public's

Most obedient humble servants,
HODGSON,
KERLIN,
I. ODENHEIMER, & Co.

N. B. All baggage will be at the risk of the owner.

April 24.

Information to the Public.

CONSIDERABLE progress is further made in the arrangement of the MUSEUM; and neither labour or expence has been spared to render it what it ought to be—THE BEST SCHOOL OF NATURAL HISTORY

Whilst the GREAT BUSINESS of collecting & preserving animals and other subjects of the MUSEUM was progressing, it was for some time of little consequence how they were placed, provided they could be seen by persons visiting the rooms, but as several of the classes are become considerably filled, order and method are now requisite for the conveniency of study; the facilitating whereof is very desireable.

The Proprietor has now a pleasing prospect of obtaining specimens of Quadrupedes Birds, Amphibious animals, Fishes, Insects, Minerals and other Fossils, and articles from every quarter of the Globe. Thus will be concentrated together on one spot, as it were, a world of subjects of natural History, or in other words a great Book of Nature, where every page places before contemplative man causes of wonder and admiration of the works of creation! This gives the proprietor great comfort whilst he is anxiously engaged in this arduous undertaking, so promotive of human knowledge and elevation of the devout contemplative mind.

Great improvements are lately made in the arrangement and dress of the MUSEUM, with considerable additions of subjects. It would be too prolix here to enumerate all the improvements or note the additional articles, other than the donations; a list whereof will soon be published, with acknowledgments to the generous friends of the institution. The improvements in general in the smaller quadrupeds being now in glass cases;—a large glass case for Fishes, another for the Amphibious, one for the Shells, and in the room reserved for works of Art, are large glass cases appropriated to keep the Dresses, Arms, &c. of the Aborigines of America, and for articles from Asia, Africa, and distant parts of America.

The Room for the Feathered tribe, has also undergone a great change; the Birds which were in small cases, are now put under large glass, and arranged, as nearly as the room will admit, according to the Linnean System. This has been very expensive, but it was however, a necessary work, and is not less pleasing to a cursory observer than useful to the student.

As this museum is maintained by an individual whose only support in the expence of it, arises from its visitors; and as the Subscriber contemplates still greater improvements; in order to defray the encreasing labor and expences of the Institution, he will shortly be under the unavoidable necessity of raising the price for admission to fifty cents—However for the present 25 Cents will be received; but the price of Annual Tickets from this date will be at Five Dollars each.

C. W. PEALE.

N. B. Subscriptions for the Catalogue are yet wanting to defray the expence of printing, and will be thankfully received at the Museum, where the first number is ready for delivery.

☞ An essay on building Wooden Bridges, agreeable to Peale's Patent right, with Plates, may be had at the Museum, price one Dollar.

The charge for a licence to build a bridge in this advantageous mode, at present is only two dollars for every ten feet of span, or cord of the arch.

April 21

T. Paine to G. Washington

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

At the Office of the Aurora, Price 25 Cents

A LETTER from THOMAS PAINE to GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States, on affairs Public and Private.

[Copy Right secured.]

The usual allowance will be made to Booksellers, and Political works of approved merit taken in exchange.

Dec. 8. d

For Sale,

A MILL for manufacturing CHOCOLATE and HAIR POWDER, to work by horses, with all the shafts, wheels, stones, spindles and framing complete and in good repair, having wrought very little since it was erected.

For terms apply to JAMES TRAQUAIR, or JOHN GULLEN, Stone Cutters, Philadelphia, or to PETER CRAIG, Mill-Wright at the Mill on Falls Run, formerly JOSEPH LEW's MILL,

April 24

An agreeable Present for the New-Year.

This day was published [to be continued annually] by W. Y. Birch, at his stationary Store, No. 17 south Second-street, and sold by the Booksellers and Stationers in general.

THE American Ladies' Pocket Book for the year 1797 embellished with a beautiful emblematical frontispiece, and an engraved title page, containing

52 Ruled Pages for memorandums, observations, and engagements; also, for an account of monies paid and received for every day in the year.

A Complete Almanack.
Original Poetry. Essays. New and celebrated Songs. Epigrams. Enigmas. Charades.
Country Dances,
Marketing table.
Table of the value of coin.
Ditto, reducing shillings and pence into cents.
Ditto, of the value of dollars.
List of Births, Deaths, &c. &c.

Price, bound in red leather, with pockets, 60 cents—they may also be had in a variety of bindings.

It is presumed that a publication at once so pleasing and useful, cannot but be acceptable to the Ladies.

W. Y. Birch has for sale fine writing and drawing papers, blank books, and a general assortment of stationary goods.

Dec. 8. eodtf.

Bathing-House,

No. 125, SASSAFRAS-STREET,

Between Third and Fourth-Streets.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of this city, that he has opened a new BATHING ROOM, where HOT and COLD BATHS, PLUNGING and SHOWERING BATHS are prepared at different prices, and will be found ready at any hour of the day. Those who honor him with their presence, will have reason to be satisfied with respect to neatness and dispatch.

The Ladies will find a hall for themselves, which communicates with no other room, and where they will be as safe as at their own homes: this Hall is kept by Mrs. Massieu, wife of the Subscriber, who has the advantage of speaking French and English; being by birth an American.

J. B. MASSIEU.

April 10. eo

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

At the Office of the Aurora,
Price 37 Cents,

NOTES from CITIZEN ADET, Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic near the United States of America, To the SECRETARY of State of the United States.

[The original French, with a careful translation.]

Aujourdhui Publié
Au bureau de cette Gazette
Prix 37 centiemes

NOTES adressées par le CITOYEN ADET. Ministre Plenipotentiaire de la Republique Francaise, près les Etats Unis d'Amerique, Au Secretaire d'Etat des Etats Unis.

[Francais et Anglais.]

ALSO,
Price 25 Cents,

A letter to GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States: containing STRICTURES on his ADDRESS of the 17th Sept. 1796, notifying his relinquishment of the Presidential office.

By JASPER DWIGHT of Vermont.

Dec. 6. d

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

At the Office of the Aurora, and to be had of Mathew Carey, No. 118, Market-street.

[Price One Dollar.]

A COLLECTION OF THE

Speeches

of the

PRESIDENT of the UNITED-STATES,

to

BOTH HOUSES OF CONGRESS,

With THEIR ANSWERS;

Also, the ADDRESSES TO THE PRESIDENT, with HIS ANSWERS—from the time of his Election.

with an appendix,

Containing the CIRCULAR LETTER of General Washington to the Governors of the Several States, and his FAREWELL ORDERS to the Army, and the ANSWER.

Oct. 7. d

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

And to be sold by Messrs. Carey, Young, Dobson, Cruckshank, Bache & Bailey,

Agricultural Experiments

FOURTEEN EXPERIMENTS to ascertain the best rotation of CROPS; together with some particular and general observations on the same, calculated to promote the Agricultural interest of the United States

Also, AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTS on PLAISTER OF PARIS, by GEORGE LOGAN, M. D.

March 31 eotf

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

By BIOREN & MADAN, at their Printing Office, No. 77, Dock-street, and sold by the principal Booksellers in this City,

THE

American Annual Register

or,

HISTORICAL MEMOIRS of the United States, for the year 1796.

jan

Cochrane & Thursby,

No. 23, North Front-street,

HAVE received by the Late Arrivals from London, Liverpool, Bristol, Hull, and Glasgow, a large and general assortment of seasonable GOODS, which they will sell by the Package or Piece on the most reasonable terms for Cash or the usual credits,

—Among which are—

HATS, in Small Packages, assorted,
Striped, Point, and Rose BLANKETS,
Superfine and low priced CLOTHS,
London and Yorkshire KERSEYMERES,
FOREST CLOTHS, PLAINS, & BEVERETS
Quill'd, Grey, and Striped COATINGS,
BAIZES, and Spotted SWANSKINS,
Red, White, and Yellow FLANNELS,
MOREENS, DURANTS and JOANS,
CLOAK CAMBLETS and BOMBAZETS,
Fine CRAPES, CALIMANCOES and WILDBORES,
Striped NANKEENS, MUSLINETS and DIMITIES,
Silk, Cotton, and Worsted HOSIERY,
A great variety of FANCY WAISTCOATING, consisting of Printed KERSEYMERE, SWANSDOWN and MARSELLES,
Long and short pyle PLUSH of most colors,
Plain and Printed VELVETS, THICKSETS and CORDS,
Printed CALICOES, CHINTZES & SHAWLS
Linen, Cotton, and Silk HANDKERCHIEFS,
Plain and Fancy MUSLINS, and MUSLIN SHAWLS,
LUTESTRINGS, PERSIANS and MODES,
SATTINS, and Manchester GOWN PATTERNS,
CAMBRICS, LAWNS and GAUZES,
Cotton CHECKS and BED TICKS,
RIBBONS, GLOVES, THREADS,
SEWING SILK, TWIST, and BUTTONS,
PINS, TAPES and BINDINGS,

Likewise,

A quantity of IRONMONGERY, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, TIN, WINDOW GLASS, PEWTER, &c. &c.

Nov. 4. ff

American History.

SNOWDEN & M'CORKLE,
No. 47, North Fourth-street,

HAVE issued Proposals for printing by Subscription "AN HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA for 1796."

The terms of publication are—

I. The work will be printed in eight numbers at twelve and an half cents per number, payable on delivery—making in the whole, one handsome octavo volume.

II. Such as are disposed may be supplied with it in boards at one dollar, by specifying it after their names on the subscription list.

III. To non-subscribers the price will be enhanced to one dollar and a quarter.

IV. As soon as 450 copies are subscribed for, it will be put to press.

V. The accustomed allowance will be made to those who procure subscribers, or who take a number of copies.

Amidst the variety of periodical works which are daily presented to the public, it is presumed that none can lay a better claim to their patronage than an History of the United States. The importance of an historical knowledge of our own country is allowed on all hands, and yet it is a fact, much to be regretted, that since the establishment of the Federal Constitution, no regular digest has appeared of public events. Much has been said of the different proceedings of our government; but, to arrive at an uniform and correct knowledge of them, is a task not easily performed. To remedy, in some measure, this inconvenience, the present work is proposed. The importance of the political transactions of the period which it embraces, have pointed it out as one worthy of historical notice; and the public may rest assured, that the writer has respectable and peculiar access to information, which it shall be his study to employ with diligence and candour.

☞ Subscriptions are received at the Office of the Aurora, by the principal booksellers, and by the publishers.

April 28. 1w4

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

By Robert Campbell, & Co. H. & P. Rice, Young, Mills & Son, and Mathew Carey,

[L]aws of the United States,

From the commencement of the Federal Government, to the end of the last session of Congress, which terminated March 3, 1797.

in three volumes.

Price—six dollars.

This Edition, published under an order of the Congress of the United States, has many peculiar advantages. In the former ones, each volume had a separate index, which rendered the reference in all cases, difficult and troublesome, and in many almost impossible. The indexes were, moreover, very injudiciously compiled. On the contrary, in the present edition, there is one copious, luminous, index, compiled by Zephaniah Swift, Esq. referring to all the volumes, and comprising in itself a complete digest of all the laws of the United States.

April 27. 1w15

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

At the Office of the Aurora,

Price 1 dollar 25 cents, bound,

POEMS on Several Occasions, by PHILIP Freneau, Printed by the Author.

A Few more Copies of

Gallatin on the Finances,

Have also just been received at the Office of the Aurora. Price 1 doll. 25 Cents

March 14. d

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

By MATHEW CAREY,

LETTERS concerning the INTERNAL DROPSY OF THE BRAIN, by WILLIAM PATTERSON, M. D.

Also,

A few copies of LIBERTAS, a Poem, by the Rev. JAMES GLASS,

March 24. 6tf

11.

Aurora. General Advertiser, May 12, 1797.

Second Page.

Printed in Philadelphia by Benjamin Franklin Bache.

Containing much news from France, and showing the general French influence upon these Democratic newspapers.

Lailson's Circus,

SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

The performances at the NEW CIRCUS on FRIDAY evening, the 12th May, will begin by A GRAND DISPLAY OF HORSEMANSHIP by Equestrian performers of both sexes.

THE TUMBLING GROUP,

Composed of Messrs. Sully, Langley, Reano, and McDonald (the Clown)

Will perform several surprizing exercises on the stage, which is to be decorated in an elegant manner representing a Promenade.

Mr. LANGLEY (the American Equestrian) will perform several curious and difficult exercises, which he has never performed in this city; he will jump over several bars of a prodigious height with the greatest agility.

Mr. SULLY, in the character of the CLOWN, will perform a variety of COMIC FEATS.

After several truly curious exercises which will surprize the spectator, Mr. LAILSON will perform (for the second time) the trick of the THREE HOOPS, which has never been executed but by himself, and which he invented.

THE FOUR TRAVELLING BROTHERS; A Comic Scene on horseback, in one act.

The whole to conclude with a favorite French OPERA, called

Le Tableau Parlant;

OR,

THE SPEAKING PICTURE.

BOX, One Dollar, PIT, Half a Dollar.

☞ The DOORS will be opened at half past five, and the performances begin precisely at 7. No person can be admitted in the centre of the Circus, which is exclusively appropriated to the Equestrian Exercises.

Tickets to be had at the door of the Circus from 10 o'clock in the forenoon till 12 o'clock, and from 3 o'clock, to the commencement of the exhibition.

The days of performance will be in future TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, & SATURDAYS.

Places in the Boxes may be had at the Box Office at the Circus.

The Philadelphia Lyceum

FOR FREE DEBATE.

AT CELLERS' GREAT ROOM.

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 13

Will be Debated,

"Suppose a man shipwrecked with his Mother "Wife, and Daughter, and it is in his power to "save one of them: which ought he to save?"

Admission—One Eighth of a Dollar.

☞ The LYCEUM will be opened on SATURDAY EVENINGS only, and the Chair taken precisely at HALF PAST SEVEN o'clock. till further notice.

Miniature Painting.

THE PUBLIC are respectfully informed that Two Artists, Professors, have lately agreed to unite their abilities for the purpose of more speedily and elegantly to complete and finish an exquisite likeness in miniature on moderate terms.

One of the artists will circumscribe his whole care and attention to the head; and the other who excels in Draperies, &c. will confine himself to that department—the picture being so carefully attended on both sides will hardly fail to be highly pleasing and satisfactory to its owner.

There will be no fixed price, but the artists will be eager to make their performances a faithful testimony of their gratitude for the encouragement they shall receive.

The sittings will be taken by a single artist, in an apartment extremely cool and otherwise perfectly well calculated for that purpose.

Apply at No. 264, SASSAFRAS-street, near the corner of SIXTH street, opposite the Burying Ground.

May 12 ∞

Type-Founders.

WANTED, FIVE or SIX JOURNEYMEN TYPE FOUNDERS, to whom the highest wages and constant employment will be given.—Also an APPRENTICE wanted.

Apply at BINNY & RONALDSON'S FOUNDRY, in CEDAR at the end of ELEVENTH Street PHILADELPHIA, where any quantity of OLD TYPE will be received for money or in exchange.

☞ The Printers of Newspapers throughout the Union will encourage this establishment by publishing the above.

May 12. 3

Philadelphia, May 3d, 1797

BY Virtue of a WRIT of VENDITIONI EXPONAS to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the merchants coffee-house in Second street, on WEDNESDAY the seventeenth day of May instant, at seven o'clock in the evening, all that certain messuage and tenement plantation or tract of land, situate on the southerly side of the great road leading from Philadelphia to Frankford, in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, beginning at a stake for a corner of this and land belonging to Sarah Massey; thence by the same south 27 degrees, east one hundred and eighty three perches to a stake, thence by land in dispute north fifty-seven degrees, east fifty six perches to a stake for this and land late belonging to Eleanor Rankin, thence by the same land north twenty five degrees, west one hundred and seventy six perches, more or less, to a stake for a corner by the great road aforesaid, thence by the same road south sixty five degrees and three quarters of a degree, west forty nine perches and an half, thence south fifty seven degrees, west twelve perches to the place of beginning; containing 65 acres and 44 perches, formerly the property of William Castle, and exactly three miles from the Court House in the City of Philadelphia.

Also, all the right or claim of the defendant, of and in part of a piece of land in dispute, containing about 15 acres, adjoining the above described tract, and now or late in the possession of William Bell and Elizabeth Norris.

Seized and [illegible] cution as the property [illegible], and sold b.

JOHN BAKER, Sheriff

May 5. 5,8,17

Notice.

THE PARTNERSHIP of PENROSE & HOZEY, LUMBER MERCHANTS, of SOUTHWARK, having expired by mutual consent on the 1st of January last, all persons having demands against said firm are requested to exhibit them for settlement and those indebted to said firm to discharge them immediately with ISAAC HOZEY, who is duly authorised to settle the accounts of the said Partnership.

THOMAS PENROSE,
ISAAC HOZEY.

March 17. wish

AURORA.

SURGO UT PROSIM.

LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

From LONDON PAPERS to MARCH 18, received by the ELLICE, HERVEY, arrived at NEW-YORK, from LONDON.

PARIS, MARCH 6.

Dumolard—"We are informed by private letters, and the public prints, that a French squadron has landed on the coast of England a certain number of galley-slaves taken from Brest and Rochfort, who have since, it is said, all of them been made prisoners. There are two questions to be examined:—

1. Has the minister of the marine, and has the directory even, a right to lessen or augment, or lastly to commute the penalties pronounced by the law against persons convicted of crimes? I do not think so. Has the government the right to bestow pardon? I am still less persuaded of this. If you afterwards consider this conduct as it regards the right of nations, I think it will merit still more the attention of the legislative body.

2. Is it permitted, in time of war, to let loose on the enemy's territory men, who being once condemned, are no longer considered as belonging to a nation having a police? This conduct, if it does not become any government, still less becomes a republican government, such as ours. I shall be told, that the government against which this conduct has been observed, does not act otherwise against the French government, against which it appears to have sworn a war of extermination. It is not, however, on the disloyal conduct of a nation that the French republic ought to model itself; and it will never allow that the defenders of the country shall be assimilated with men on whom the law has pronounced sentence. They are not the worthy rivals whom the government should give to the heroes who combat for liberty. The French soldier is not merely desirous of fighting and subduing: he wishes also to fight and subdue with honor. The conduct of the directory cannot therefore be sanctioned by the passive authorization of the legislative body, and I do not hesitate to say, that it has, on this occasion, acted more immorally and more in violation of the rights of nations than did the D. envoys by the decree which gave no quarter to the enemy's soldiery. I demand that a message may be sent to the directory, to know,

1. If the landing of which I have just spoken be true; and

2. What were the views it could have by ordering or authorizing the same.—[Tumult.]

The message was supported by a great number of members; others called for the order of the day.

Doulcet.—"The order of the day, if it were to be adopted after such a discussion, would be an outrage on the legislative body. When a fact is stated, which essentially wounds the rights of nations, those of the constitution, and the national honour,—a fact, which, if it be true, proves that the government has committed and attenuated the penalty pronounced by the law, the order of the day is proposed to you! The last complaint alone, however, merits the sending of the message. Could we yet allow ourselves to employ atrocious and revolutionary measures, surely it would be against the English government, which, with regard to us violating all the laws of nature and nations, scattered amongst us the flames of civil war, supported anarchy, fomented the war of La Vendee, *forged our assignats*, which, even at this very moment, misleads its allies and prevents the emperor from listening to those terms of peace which our victories and his real interest require him to accept. But it is not for us, who by the wise and heroic conduct of a gallant general, have reunited all hearts to the republic in the south of Europe, to retaliate upon a cruel enemy, and to employ means which every law recognized by civilized nations agrees to condemn. Because we are powerful we ought to be just.

The message was adopted in spite of the sophisms of Columbel, and the cries of Lesage Senault.

The report of the arrest of the celebrated Puisaye is totally unfounded.

If we may believe letters from Frankfort, the emperor Paul has charged baron Stack elberg, his minister to the circle of the Upper Rhine, to address himself successively to the cabinets of Vienna, Berlin, and other principal courts of Germany, to offer his mediation, and endeavours to contribute towards that peace which Europe so much wants. The baron is also ordered to proceed to Basle.

It is reported that Bengal is in a state of general insurrection; that the inhabitants have disarmed the troops in the service of the English government, and seized upon the government.

General Hoche left Luxembourg on the 6th Ventose, to proceed to Coblentz, and afterwards to Cologne, the head-quarters of the army of the Sambre and the Meuse, where he is to have a conference with general Moreau.

The Directory have this day published an official bulletin, and having stated nothing relative to the victory said to have been obtained by general Moreau over the archduke Charles, we may regard this intelligence as at least premature.

The prince de Ligne and gen. Mack are to have the command of the Austrian army in Italy. We are assured that the archduke Charles having learned that the French were preparing to resume the offensive on the Rhine, has returned there with his reinforcement. It is indeed very probable that the court of Vienna proud of the glory of the young archduke are unwilling to commit him with Buonaparte.

An event is just announced which is extremely important: As we foresaw, the king of Prussia has made an offer to the French government of an armed mediation; and as the court of Berlin is greatly dissatisfied with a species of manifesto lately published against that court by the cabinet of Vienna, it is probable this powerful mediation will be highly serviceable to France.

The king of Prussia has taken possession of the Lower Palatinate and a great part of Westphalia. He declares that he will not give up these countries until he shall be completely paid his expences for the siege of Mentz. He is wearied, it is said, of negociating to no purpose with the Diet of Ratisbon for the recovery of his expences.

The landgrave of Hesse Cassel arms also, and is disposed to second the views of Prussia whatever they may: Frederick William has appointed him general field marshal of his forces.

LONDON, MARCH 16

The French papers up to the 12th inst. arrived on Wednesday morning after our paper was at press. They contain nothing of importance beyond what we gave in Saturday's paper. The list of the deputies out by rotation, shews that the ballot is not conducted on the model of a regular government. It is impartial and will make no sensible alteration in the character of the two Assemblies. The accounts which they have received of the stoppage of payment in specie at the Bank of England, have exhilarated their spirits, because their construction of the event is, that it will lead to a change of Ministers, which they call the certain, and perhaps the only road to peace. Little do they know of the fallen & dispirited character of England to imagine, that we have energy left to work out our own deliverance by an act of hostility to the men who are protected by the Court!

MARCH 17.

Several letters from the continent advise, that the King of Prussia has declared to the Executive Directory, that in case the republican armies should endeavour to make any progress on the right banks of the Rhine, he should feel himself obliged to protect Germany.

A fleet, consisting of two line of battle ships and four frigates, has been some time in preparation for a voyage to the South Seas. It will be ready to sail in about ten or twelve days. It proceeds under the command of Lord HUGH SEYMOUR. The Latona is now repairing at Sheerness for that purpose. The Hon. Mr. LEGGE, son to Lord DARTMOUTH commands her.

MARCH 18.

Yesterday the Governor and Directors of the Bank of England had an interview with Mr. PITT, at his house in Downing-street; it was supposed on the subjects of *discounts*.

Yesterday the second payment of 10 per cent upon the loan was made at the Bank.

Brussels papers, to the 15th inst. came to hand yesterday. They contain nothing new respecting hostilities, but they present a strong picture of the internal situation of Holland and Belgium. The number of disaffected have increased in a most formidable manner in most of the Seven Provinces, especially in Zealand,—and what is of still more consequence, the last proclamation addressed to the seamen on board the fleet, was by no means supposed to have produced the intended effect of fraternizing that stubborn race of men, who it was feared, upon meeting the English, would make but little or no resistance, as was the case at the Cape of Good Hope. The Dutch fleet, therefore, is to remain in the Texel, till an opportunity offers for an immediate junction with the French.

The French dragoons and light horse, quartered in the vicinity of Brussels, are frequently employed upon expeditions to confiscate and seize upon the cattle, &c. belonging to the unfortunate farmers who have not delivered in their supplies at the time prescribed. Magazines are every where forming out of these requisitions, to be conveyed to the armies as are wanted.

All the young men in Belgium and Liege willing to serve in the artillery, were lately enlisted at Brussels.

Hostilities upon the Lower Rhine had not commenced when these accounts came away.

PARIS, MARCH 11.

The pretended Kings of the sea have been defeated: the sceptre is, perhaps, on the point of falling from their hands, if the news from England and Bengal should be confirmed. But at least their pride has not been humbled in Europe. The Spaniards whom they were in the inferior habit of despising, and of considering as a certain prey, have subdued them.

The Marquis del Campo, Ambassador from Spain to the French Republic, received yesterday, from Madrid, a courier with the news of a decisive victory obtained by the Spanish fleet over the English fleet. The circumstantial details will, no doubt, soon be published. It is, however, already certain, that *three English ships of the line have been TAKEN, one SUNK*. The rest of admiral JERVIS's squadron had fled; and were closely pursued to the coast of Portugal.

The combat lasted for several days, and was supported on both sides with an obstinacy of which there are few examples in history. The prodigies performed by the Spanish marine, recompence it for the unjust disdain which had been heaped on it. The English, according to their custom, endeavoured to cut through the Spanish line repeatedly; not being able to succeed, several of their ships were surrounded.

The glory of our allies is the more precious to us, as it is not foreign to our nation itself. Men who have long done honor to the French marine, aided the Spaniards in their triumph. The dispatch from the cabinet of Madrid observes as a very remarkable circumstance, the celebrated Albert de Rioms fought by the side of the young and brave Cordova, and that ten or twelve French Emigrant Officers either commanded Spanish ships, or served on board, and contributed to the victory.

This victory, joined to the financial crisis to which England is at this moment bro't must greatly accelerate a peace.

PERLET's Journal of the 6th contains an account of the proclamation to suspend the payments of specie by the bank of England. After recapitulating the circumstances which led to this measure, Perlet proceeds to observe; "Whatever measures the merchants may take to extricate the minister from his financial crisis, it will leave behind it a long remembrance which cannot fail to do a solid injury to public credit. It will for the future be very difficult for the English ministry to furnish subsidies for the Emperor. Thus will the House of Austria soon be incapable of carrying on the war. If our elections should be good, and if the new Directory should be well chosen, we shall have peace before the end of Prairial next," middle of June.

The Directory have published an exhortation to the people on the subject of the ensuing elections. The following is the most interesting paragraph we find in it;

Be equally cautious in giving votes to those who wish for the restoration of the ancient system, and those who are averse to order and government of any kind. Both parties are equally strenuous to subvert the Republic—the one for the restoration of Monarchy, and the other for the restoration of anarchy. In both cases, civil war, and the most dreadful convulsions, would be the unavoidable consequences of an injudicious choice.

MADRID, FEB. 20.

Our fleet consisting of 26 ships of the line, commanded by Don Cordova, has captured eight English ships belonging to the East India company, six of which have already entered the bay of Cadiz. It has fallen in with Admiral JERVIS's fleet, consisting of 19 ships of the line, and an action commenced between the two fleets at ten in the morning of the 16th and was not over at midnight.

LONDON MARCH 18.

LETTER

From Major General Eustace, of the United States, to the Editor of the Morning Post.

Gravesend, March 16, 1797.

SIR,

Most indecently calumniated in an article of the Times of yesterday, I have to request a place in your paper, in order to disabuse that part of the public with which such obloquy, if unrefuted, might pass for truth. Were it possible to suppose the author or publisher of that article inclined to do me justice, I should have addressed myself to him, that the following statement of facts might circulate thro' the same channel with his atrocious calumny, and more efficiently defeat its detestable purpose.

The article to which I allude, Sir, was first published in the Sun, of Monday last under the head of Dover; it has since been re-ted into the Morning Chronicle, Morning Herald, and your paper of Tuesday, without any alteration; in this the several editors were the more commendable, as the mission of Mr. Washington might have justified some commentary unfavourable to my reputation, it being difficult to suppose that an unoffending foreigner should be so attacked, on the charge of having published a pamphlet against the government of this country at Paris;—yet such is the fact.

In the Times of Tuesday last, the *Camp*, as given to the communication from Dover *was retrenched*; and the terms, "one of Dumourier's generals," substituted to those of "having been lately in the service of France;" after so perfidious a charge, I was astonished to find myself more directly calumniated in the same paper of yesterday —this has determined me to direct, that my correspondence with the government and with the minister of the United States should be immediately published; and I beg leave in the interim to declare, through the medium of your paper that I had never any sort of intimacy with M. de la Fayette nor was I under his patronage; that I did not meet with him in France, till he met, on July 1792, at the head quarters of that Luckner, of whole army I was [illegible] by a letter of service from [illegible] with my rank of colonel; that my [illegible] tion in Holland was not by order of Grand Pensionary, nor was it to [illegible] any charge of having treated [illegible] principles at the Hague; and [illegible] released on any request of the minister of the United States in Holland—the [illegible] came from Mr. Rogers Secretary of the Council of Counsellors (*Gecommitteerde Raden*); it was before I had visited the Hague; and my release from confinement in my own apartment at Amsterdam, was obtained by Mr. Adams. I never joined the Conventional army after that event; and so far was I from threatening the Grand Pensionary, or any other author of my arrestation, that I have since visited Holland, without making any complaint against Mr. R. who gave the order, or the Magistrates of Amsterdam who executed it, yet they are all in that city; the absence of that guilt they so stupidly ascribed to me was a sufficient triumph.

That I am a Democrat is most true; if Mr. Washington, Mr. Adams and Mr. Jay are not so, they are perjured scoundrels;—for they have sworn, with all their fellow citizens, to respect and sustain that form of government in the United States; I trust they will not apostatize; on any promise of eulogium from the editors of the Ministerial prints of Great Britain.

[illegible] an Emissary of the Gallican [illegible] Agent of the Executive [illegible] y duty to prove, on [illegible] enal news writer; if I [illegible] *probandi* must lie on him; but [illegible] masters and paymasters do not think [illegible] vinced by the order of his [illegible] Duke of Portland to leave the kingdom, for it would be treason to his Majesty to favour the evasion of such an Emissary.

I beg your pardon, Sir, for the trouble I give you—I am to sail with the first fair wind, and can console you with a promise not to repeat this sort of intrusion.

I salute you, sir, respectfully,

J. S. EUSTACE.

MARCH 15.

The reports of a change of ministers continued to occupy the conversation of every political circle yesterday. Mr. PITT's retirement from office is universally admitted to be a measure of indispensible necessity.—Even his friends abandon all hopes of his keeping his station, and decline arguing against the propriety of a change. But though they find the defence of Mr. PITT, a task which neither talent nor assurance can expect to succeed, they attempt to serve his views by attacking his opponents, whose advice, if followed, would have saved the country. Many are the schemes of a new administration now circulating throughout the metropolis! Every man forms such a one as he wishes; but no man includes Mr. PITT in his arrangement. This is a subject of considerable delicacy at present, and therefore we forbear entering into particulars. We shall only observe that one plan of a new ministry is very much talked of; and we know it is fervently in the contemplation of those whose conduct has the greatest influence, to adopt, if possible, that plan. It will be well understood what we mean.—The plan is at present a most daring favorite of the court faction, because it is imagined, with justice we believe, that such a plan would enable that faction to continue the very system which has reduced us to our present calamitous situation. That faction cares not what men are ministers, if their favorite system is pursued; and they are now plotting to patch up something that may be called "a new administration," in hopes that they may delude the public, and continue their ruinous operations, prodigality and corruption.

The reports of a new loan for twelve or fourteen millions, are rather premature.—Every man knows that Mr. PITT wants the money, but who knows where to find it.

The King of Poland left Grodno for Petersburg [illegible] is still quite silent respecting [illegible] Manual is it not an impartial [illegible]

[F]ROM PARIS.

As [illegible] was going to press, we received [illegible] journals to the 12th inst. from which we [illegible] the following articles.

The report of the arrival of an English Minister in Paris to negociate a peace, was so strong, that the Redacteur of the 12th contradicts the report.

A letter from Madrid, of the 18th ult. mentions considerable troubles in Catalonia, which have been suppressed. It is affirmed that Spain has declared war against Portugal.

Letters from Lugano, of the 24th ult. state, that the quantity of treasure found in Mantua, is sufficient to support the French army in Italy during the next campaign.

In the sitting of the Council of Five Hundred of the 4th, the Directory transmitted to the Legislature fresh documents relative to the Royalist Conspiracy. The first piece is a letter found in DUNAN's Pocket, written by Mr. WINDHAM, and dated 13, 1797. It sets forth the difficulty of raising money; and that PUISAYE, continued in his command, is to continue to exercise as formerly.

MARCH 16.

[illegible] Mail arrived yesterday [illegible] given to understand that the [illegible] had no design of proceeding on [illegible] expedition, at the time it was seen [illegible] our cruizers.

[Tw]o divisions at Helvoet and the [illegible] th failed for the purpose of forming [illegible] ction. This they effected, and then [illegible] urned to the Texel, from whence it is supposed they will soon depart on some secret expedition.

The reports of a peace between France & the Emperor are again revived on the continent, though on very slight grounds.—Great preparations are making for the ensuing campaign. The Archduke has left Vienna to proceed to Italy to take the com[mand]

ing in great need of salvation, repentance and purification. Everywhere in the American colonies there were theological discussions and sectarian rivalries which became very bitter. In order to form a national public opinion, another ground of understanding and another instrument of collaboration had to be found. Franklin soon saw very clearly what could be done. He deprecated these sterile quarrels, and although he carefully refrained from attacking any religion or any minister, he often expressed his disgust at the religious controversies and dissensions. At a time when an attack on human ignorance was the most difficult and the most needed thing in America, he founded libraries and universities, he established learned societies (The American Philosophical Society, established in 1744), above all, he perfected the newspaper, and finally he did a practical piece of work by taking charge of the postal service, improving it carefully with a view to establishing easy communication between the colonies. The importance of his rôle cannot be exaggerated; it is impossible to show the extent of it in a few pages, as numberless small details would have to be included to describe properly the value of his work. Franklin possessed an exact mind which translated into achievement all that it dealt with. Thanks to this quality he brought to a successful issue everything that he undertook. In 1775 the press in America was already equipped to do a useful work, and the credit was largely due to Franklin. There was a newspaper in each city, and as many as seven in Philadelphia (one of them being a German paper). Boston, New York, Charleston, Baltimore and Williamsburg were important centers of printing and had several gazettes whose literary value and political influence varied widely.

The Revolution was to give to the press a magnificent occasion to develop and to acquire large influence. The clergy of New England and some Anglican pastors had favored the rebellion; some of them had been real revolutionary leaders and had powerfully helped patriotic feeling to crystallize in the English colonies, as, for instance, Dr. Samuel Cooper, of Boston, the friend of Franklin, who to the very end of his life was entirely devoted to the great cause of freedom and independence, and never ceased in his sermons to comfort and encourage the people of Massachusetts. But even to these patriotic clergymen the Revolution brought a diminution of power. All the authorities established and recognized before 1774 suffered from the transfer of sovereignty to the American people, and from the lack of discipline which spread throughout the continent. Certain sections, as Virginia, saw religious life disappear almost entirely, and the clergy reduced to a state of helplessness. "In the post-revolutionary period the Episcopal Church reached its lowest state in the South, where, in colonial times, it had been most favored. Statistics of communicants are not accessible, but we may learn the general condition of the Church from the statistics of the clergymen. In 1776 there were nearly two hundred clergymen in the colonies south of Mason and Dixon's line. . . . At the end of the Revolution the number in parishes was a mere handful."[7] It was not a sudden extinction of the faith, but a social reaction against everything which seemed aristocratic in the Churches, and against the political authority of the clergy. Finally, the move-

ment of the American troops throughout the colonies, enabling the young men in the army to observe the different sects, and leading them to frequent the company of French papists and philosophers, could not fail to have results. A Catholic priest, the Abbé Bandole, chaplain of the Minister of France, preached before Congress assembled, and at Philadelphia was seen a great Catholic burial service, the piety of which was admired by all. Hazard wrote to Belknap (June 27, 1780), describing this ceremony: "As I had never seen even the inside of a Popish church, and the ceremony was to be performed on a Monday, I determined to attend; and, upon going into the church, I found there not only Papists, but Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Quakers, etc. The two chaplains (one a Presbyterian and the other a Churchman) were among the rest. I confess I was pleased to find the minds of people so unfettered with the shackles of bigotry. The behaviour of the Papists in time of worship was very decent and solemn, vastly more so than among the generality of Protestants; there was not a smiling nor even a disengaged countenance."[8] Toleration being more generally prevalent in the United States, the clergy lost some of their influence. Moreover it was no longer a question of the discussion of local problems, but of great international matters. It was a question of seeing clearly into the politics of the world. In such matters the clergy found themselves out of their field; the travellers, the politicians and the professional journalists were better informed than they, and their prestige vanished.

Thus the years which followed the War of Independence and the Peace of Versailles saw a rapid development of the American press. During the war the newspapers had been very badly printed. "It was a hard time to begin business anew," says Benjamin Franklin Thomas, speaking of his grandfather, Isaiah Thomas, who was then reorganizing and endeavoring to renew the publication of the *Massachusetts Spy;* "all business was disordered by a paper currency daily depreciating; materials and labor were difficult to be procured; subscriptions to his paper hard to be got and harder to be collected."[9] Editors could be drafted as soldiers, as it happened to Thomas. They no longer received the paper which they had been in the habit of using and which came chiefly from Europe.[10] Certain newspapers, as the *Virginia Gazette* of Dixon, which formerly used to appear on a large sheet, were now printed in octavo size only. They had retained their influence, because no one was able to get along without them, and people were eager for news. They aroused the same interest that the war sheets printed in France during the recent Great War did with their daily communiqués. They won an even greater popularity because of the exertions, sufferings and sacrifices of their patriotic editors. To give but one instance among many: John Holt, who was the editor of the *New York Journal* and a firm Whig, had to leave New York when the British army took possession of that city. "He left in New York a considerable part of his effects, which he totally lost. Another portion of his property, which had been sent to Danbury, was pillaged or burnt in that place by a detachment of the British army, and a part of his types, with his household furniture, etc., were destroyed by the enemy at Esopus."[11] After 1783 he re-

12.

Aurora. General Advertiser, May 12, 1797.

Third Page.

Printed in Philadelphia by Benjamin Franklin Bache.

Illustrating the bitterness of feeling against Washington displayed by the Republican party in America (third column, beginning "More treason!").

[illegible] of the Imperial army in that quarter, and the operations are expected to be renewed about the middle of next month.—The Duke of Saxe Teschen, is to command the army of the Rhine, and he is to be assisted by General Mack.

We have this day given further extracts from the Paris Journals to the 12th, from which we yesterday translated the principal Articles of Intelligence. Though they are void of important news, they are very interesting. They present to Englishmen a very gloomy picture of the situation of Europe. The French have vanquished the Pope, and compelled him to sign a Treaty of Peace, on conditions highly advantageous to the Republic; they have subdued the only Power South of the Alps, which persevered in the War, and all Italy must now own them for its Conquerors. Relieved from the fear of the hostility of the Italian Princes, Buonaparte will now with great force and energy attack the German [illegible]. The large sums paid to France by the Pope, and the duke of Tuscany, and the [illegible] riches found in Mantua, will enable the French to carry on another Campaign in that quarter, without calling on the Republic for pecuniary assistance. The wealth they have lately gained in the War, will certainly enable them to do this, even if we put out of consideration, the advantage they derive from feeding their army on an Enemy's country. The money and provisions necessary to support Buonaparte's troops for another Campaign *are already provided by the Italian States*, and France enjoys the triumphs and profits of their conquests free of all cost. A review of the means of the French to carry on another Campaign in Italy, is not more dispiriting than a review of their situation in that country. With a numerous and triumphant army, freed from the host of foes with which they were lately surrounded, they now possess Mantua, the strong hold which commands and secures to them all Italy; and Buonaparte may carry the war into Germany, with an advantage which he has not hitherto possessed. But it is not in regard to the war alone that we discover cause of uneasiness in Italy. The new Italian Republics, which the French at first, perhaps, intended only as instruments for intimidating the Emperor into Peace, now assume an appearance of permanent establishment; some of the Papal Provinces are to be united to them, and through those Republics France will completely controul Italy, as through the Netherlands, she will controul Holland. Such are the consequences of the obstinacy of the Courts of Vienna and London, in persevering in the War. One campaign threw Holland into the hands of France, the next threw Spain, and the last has thrown Italy. That which is about to be opened, may reduce Germany under her power, and even Countries the most dear to us may fall under her subjection, if the War is continued.

The independence of Germany is indeed very seriously menaced at present. The King of Prussia has seized new territories in the Lower Palatinate, and in Westphalia, and he has offered to France his armed mediation to obtain Peace. If this intelligence, which at present rests only on the authority of the Paris Journals, be true, we may expect to see the Prussians take the field with the French; an event which must prove fatal to the German Constitution.

The Landing of the French felons in Wales is strongly censured in the councils. We wait to hear the justification of the Directory.

The Paris Journals seem to regard the victory over the Bank of England as much more important than their victories in Italy. It is with regret that we agree with them.

George's Journal of yesterday [illegible] quotation, saying—*our external* [illegible] *have averted an internal revolution* [illegible] very determined aristocrates con[illegible] that "our external hostilities have render[ed] a revolution inevitable." How shall we [illegible] between these inconsistent augur[ies]?

PARIS, MARCH 10.

According to a letter from Brussels, of the 6th inst. the campaign is to be opened immediately on the Rhine, and strong movements are taking place both in the French and Imperial armies. Several corps of French infantry have passed the Rhine near Dusseldorff to take a position on the Wupper. Ten battalions of Austrian foot are arrived at the Sieg, and all the Austrian Generals are at this moment assembled at Limburgh on the Lahn.

As soon as the intelligence of the late action between the Spanish and English fleets reached Madrid, the Prince of the Peace sent orders to Don Navia, immediately to sail with his division from Cadiz, to pursue the English fleet and burn it, in case it should be found to seek shelter in the Tagus.

If we may credit some private letters from Madrid of the 18th of last month, the King of Spain has come to the resolution to declare war against Portugal; in consequence of which orders have been given [illegible] 30,000 men in Castillia, and [illegible].

VIENNA, MARCH 1.

"On the 27th ult. the Archduke [illegible] again took his departure from her[e] [illegible] Italian army in Friuli. General [illegible] and two adjutants accompanied him [illegible] He will now take upon him the [illegible] of the Italian army, to which, bes[ides] [illegible] representations of the Emperor, the p[illegible] hoots of the Arch Dutchess Christina, have [illegible] much contributed, especially as his highness would separate himself but with reluctance from the brave army of the Rhine. He has obtained the promise, that the Italian army whose rendezvous is on the Piave, is to be reinforced to 80 000 men; including 60,000 regulars. The serious part of the operations will probably not begin before the middle of April, owing to the obstacles occasioned by the inundation of the rivers. General Mack will now go to the army of the Rhine, the chief command of which will be given to the Duke of Saxe Teschen.

The Austrians have again advanced as far as Treviso in Italy, and the French have retreated to the Brenta.

All the owners of horses will be required to furnish those horses they can spare for military service, being granted an exchequer bill for the value of each horse, bearing an interest of five per cent. per annum. These horses are to convey provisions to Italy.

The Archduchess Clementina, Bride of the Prince Royal of Naples, will set out from hence towards the end of this month for Naples, by Fiume, where ships will be ready to receive her.

GENOA, FEB. 22.

The French are said to have evacuated Trent.

The court of Rome comforts itself with the hope of receiving a contribution of 1,200,000 sterling, from the Roman Catholics of England, Scotland and Ireland, to extricate the Pope from his present embarrassment.

The Pope according to the terms of peace agreed upon, will it is said, pay down 2,000,000 dollars immediately, and one million annually for a certain number of years. When his holiness heard of the surrender of Mantua, and the capture of Ancona, by the French, he fainted away and his health has been very much upon the decline ever since.

FLORENCE, FEB. 14.

On the 8th ult. 1400 French troops marched from Leghorn, under the command of General Vaubois, and very few republicans now remain within the city where they mount guard, while our own troops do duty in the outworks. The English evacuate Porto Ferrejo, so that our sovereign will have both these places clear. The Government of Milan has sent deputies to Paris to urge the French Government to proclaim the liberty and independence of Lombardy.

FRANCKFORT, MARCH 4.

General Werneck is again gone to the Sieg; but no active preparations are as yet perceived on the part of the Austrians for opening the ensuing campaign on the Lower Rhine. Much is said to depend upon the answers which the Emperor expects from Petersburgh.

We have advice from Basle, that couriers from Vienna passed through that city on their way to Paris; the result of their mission will decide whether there is to be peace or war.

Our city has been declared neutral by the French Republic, but when our magistrates solicited the same favor of the Emperor, he returned for answer, to augment the contingent of this city, which hitherto consisted of only 300 men, to 1400, under pain of military execution.

From Limburgh, on the Lahn, we learn, that the Austrians make every preparation to defend that district against the French, by raising redoubts, felling trees, [illegible], &c.

WEZEL, MARCH 5.

The French are again forming a camp of 10,000 men in the environs of Dunkirk, under the command, of General Quentin. The road is full of transports. A division of frigates from Brest is also expected there. Transports and gun boats are also fitting out at Flushing and Middleburgh. These collective forces are said to be destined for an invasion of Scotland.

Generals Hoche and Moreau are both at Cologne, where the passage of the Rhine is rigorously prohibited. A speedy passage of that river is much talked of there. Near Landau more and more forces are constantly collected, to excite the attention of the Austrians.

HAMBURGH, MARCH 10.

A letter from Vienna, of the first inst. mentions, that, notwithstanding all the preparations, peace is again talked of. The French general Clarke, who was said to have gone from Milan to Rome, is said to have received dispatches from Paris, relative to a peace with Austria. These very dispatches are stated to have occasioned general Clarke's departure from Milan.

The Emperor of Russia has given solemn assurances to the Porte, of his friendship, by M. de Kutschuby, his Ambassador at Constantinople, expressing the desire of the [illegible]'s being animated with the same sentiments. The Reis Effendi immediately returned a most flattering answer, announcing [illegible] that the Grand Signior would send [illegible] Ambassador Extraordinary to congratulate Paul I. on his accession.

HAGUE, MARCH 4.

Yesterday two naval officers arrived here, one from the Texel, the other from Helvoetsluys, with intelligence that the two divisions of our fleet, lying in these roads had put to sea. The first division consisted of eight ships of the line and four frigates under the command of Vice Admiral Reintjes, and the second of three ships of the line, and four frigates, under the command of Blois Van Treslong.

Yesterday an express arrived from the Texel, announcing that both divisions, after effecting their junction, which has hitherto been prevented by the English, put back into the Texel. There is no doubt of this combined fleet's sailing speedily to begin its operations.

To damp the spirit of mutiny, which has manifested itself on board several ships of war, a Proclamation has been issued. Every member of the Legislative body is to enjoy an annual salary of 3000 florins.

DUBLIN, MARCH 6.

Advices were yesterday received in town, that on Thursday evening the house of the Rev. M. Hamilton, at Loughswilly, was beset by a gang of ruffians, who after firing some shots into the house, by which Mrs. Waller, wife of the Rev. Mr. Waller, vicar of St. Mark's, in this city, was desperately wounded, inhumanly murdered Mr. Hamilton, in resentment it is said, to this active exertions as a Magistrate, to bring to justice several of the ruthless banditti, that for some time have infested his neighbourhood.

As a circulating medium, Guinea Notes have been adopted by the bank of Ireland—and a number of them have actually been issued.

BALTIMORE, MAY 9.

Arrived yesterday, schr. Hercules, capt. Craig, from Cayenne, last from Barbadoes, 21 days.

IMPORTANT.

Capt. Craig left Barbadoes on the 18th April, and has politely favored us with the following information, &c. [illegible] papers as late as the 15th.

That on the 16th April a vessel arrived at Barbadoes, 48 hours from Dominico, bringing the important news of the English having effected a landing at Grozier, in Grand Terre, 8000 regular troops and as many others as would make their number amount to 15,000 effective men.—She brought no other particulars, that had transpired previous to his sailing; but the opinion there was, that Guadaloupe (separated from Grand Terre only by a narrow streight) had, or shortly would surrender to the British arms.

PHILADELPHIA,

FRIDAY, MAY 12.

By an arrival at Baltimore from Antigua we learn that Prince Edward has joined the expedition from Martinique with three thousand men from Halifax.

Captain Rasse arrived yesterday from Bourdeaux left the city on the 16th March and the Garonne on the 22d. On his passage to the Eastward of the Western Isles he was boarded by Capt Faulkener of the Diana frigate, to whom he surrendered his Newspapers. They might have afforded interesting details though nothing later than what we offer this day through London prints.

An embargo was laid for a few days before the Thomas Chalkley sailed. Several Americans came out in company. Mr. Monroe was expected daily in Bourdeaux and was to take passage in the first vessel for America.

The Captain of a brig arrived yesterday from Tortola informs, that the British cruisers in the West Indies were capturing and condemning Danish merchantmen as well as Americans, and that a war between Denmark and England was spoken of. This rumour of a war was probably founded on the British depredations.

MORE TREASON!

A few days ago Mr. Webster filled it *treason* to declare the existence in this country of an Anglo-Monarchic faction; in a later number of his Minerva he calls it *treacherous* to object to drinking General Washington. If Mr. Webster shal be allowed to change the constitutional definition of *treason* according to this whim of his; if want of respect for Mr. Washington is to constitute *treason*, the United States will be found to contain very many *traitors*.

The report of the arrival of the William Penn, appears to be unfounded; she had been detained by contrary winds a considerable time, and as the Ellice, lately arrived, was a considerable time in like predicament, it is but reasonable to conclude that she embraced the same favourable opportunity which enabled the Ellice to make good her passage and may therefore be reasonably expected in the course of the present week.

A letter by the Ellice arrived at New-York from England, describes the condition of the working people in the metropolis as in a state of the most unexampled distress; the rage for building has ceased, and the only expectations of carpenters and masons, were from the new plan of constructing docks at Wapping, which had been carried on with very little vigour compared with the vastness of the design and the spirit with which it was at first taken up: but the general distress had very much slackened the ardour for public undertakings; the silk manufactures were in even a worse state than at the breaking out of the war, and numbers of all trades endeavouring to make their way to America.

Men of property who wish to secure the interests of the United States, by the erection of manufactories which may render us more completely independent of foreign nations, have now a very favourable opportunity for the accomplishment of an object so essential, and at the same time of opening an asylum to the numerous men of ingenuity which the present unhappy war has left without the means of honest industry.

It appears from Buonaparte and Berthier's letters, that the republicans did not meet the least resistance in the expedition against the holy house of Loretto: the hallowed wooden lady, and her miraculous gown were packed up and dispatched to Paris, where they will henceforth figure in the cabinet of antiquities, on the shelf or other pagan idols, as monuments of the villainous deceptions practised by priests, and of the brutish ignorance engendered by slavery. The troops who overthrew the altars of the idol of Loretto, amounted only to a few hundred led on by the intrepid chief of brigade Marmont; before the French revolution had dispersed the clouds of mad superstition, a general would have thought it too hazardous to attempt the same with an army of 50,000 men; yet, even before that event, took place, none of the pious European kings would have scrupled more than Buonaparte to seize the treasures of the wooden lady, and employ the donations of ideots and bigots for the maintenance of his army.

A few years ago it was yet seriously asserted by crafty monks, and implicitly believed by all orthodox Roman Catholics, that the holy house of Loretto was the very same in which the virgin used to live with Joseph at Nazareth, and that about the end of the 13th century, it had been transported by angels from Judea to Dalmatia, and from thence across the Adriatic to Italy. The well fed prisoners of the holy virgin showed to strangers the hearth where she used to dress her victuals, the earthen dishes she and her infant made use of and the gown worn by the image during its migration from Palestine to Italy, which is made of red camblet. They pointed out the window by which the angel Gabriel entered at the annunciation, and as far as mortals are able to judge of the size of angels, the aperture seemed large enough for such angel to pass through. The idol representing the virgin Mary with the infant on her arm, is about 3 feet 10 inches high, and as the monks asserts, was made of cedar by St. Luke the evangelist, who, the scripture says, was a physician whilst in this, & if the assertion of the priests be true, must have turned sculptor in the other world.

To see the migrating house, and beg favours of the wooden lady, no less than from 25 to 30,000 enthusiasts arrived annually from Poland, Hungary, Germany, Spain, &c. neglecting for about 4 or 6 months, all their family concerns, and becoming a burden to the people through whole country they travelled, as most of these bigots made vows to live on the charity of others, during their pilgrimage. The number of Italians resorting every year to Loretto exceeded 50,000; and the whimsical incidents which commonly took place among those motley bands of hypocrites and enthusiasts, were of such a nature, as gave sufficient cause to the tender husband and the honest father, to dislike the frequent vows of their wives and daughters to pay a visit to the blessed virgin of Loretto.

The object being now removed to France, the idolatry must cease of course, and all Europe, but Italy more than any country, will be benefited by the wise and bold action of Buonaparte. If we consider, that, by ferrying the little cedar idol with all its appendages to Paris, the French gen. has cut superstition by the root, it cannot excite the least surprise, that, this sacrilegious conduct of "carrying off holy rags, and miraculous images," should have been duly arraigned in the New-York Minerva; for, a man, like Mr. Webster, who in his wonderful tales on the subject of France and French affairs, has given so many proofs of *extraordinary feasibility*, must needs sympathize with old rags and wooden images.

In answer to the melancholy truth contained in the letter which has been lately published and ascribed to Mr. Jefferson, we hear of nothing but declamation. Instead of argument to disprove the statement, our high-fliers content themselves with declaring it *abominably false* and *wickedly treacherous*. The writer of the letter, whoever he is, has drawn a true likeness; therefore these gentlemen cry out. But shall the real *traitors*; those who wish to drag us into an alliance offensive and defensive with the rotten government of Britain; who wish to fetch from the People their equal rights, expect to escape the merited execration of their insulted country by raising the cry of *treason* against those who have unmasked them?

Extract of a letter from Antigua, dated April 17, 1797.

We have been looking for the intended attack of Guadaloupe, which I begin to think will never commence. Sir Ralph Abercrombie, our General, having sailed four days since to attack Porto Rico.

Wanted,

AN APPRENTICE to the BOOK-BINDING business. Apply at the Office of the Aurora.

April 29.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

Arrived.		Days
Ship Swift Packet, Gunn,	Savannah	15
[illegible] Chalkley, [illegible],	Bourdeaux	49
Hope, Bainbridge,	St. Bartholomews	17
Brig Lilly, Tinker,	[illegible]	14
Schr. Hetty, [illegible],	Savannah	6
Jupiter, Burbank,	New York	5
Robert, Cottrell,	Do.	9
Harriot, Daniel,	North Carolina	6
Betsy, Ashby,	do.	6
Mary Ann, Thurston,	N. Providence	13
Matchless, Smith,	N. York	4
Sloop Jane, Jackson,	Do.	5
Friendship, Cole,	Do.	5
Pomona, Bliss,	Do.	4

The ship Thomas Chalkley, left the river Garonne the 22d of March, in company with the ship Joseph, Moore for New York, ship Favourite, Dickey, for ditto; ship Diana, Brown, for Boston, brig Enterprize, Langdon, of Portsmouth, N. H. for this port, brig Eliza, Collins, of Boston, for Brest, brig Nancy, Debusset, do. for Lisbon.

The Ellice arrived at New York on her passage from London, March 14, spoke ship G. Washington from Philadelphia to Liverpool.

Brig ——— of Philadelphia sailed from Antigua on the 18th April bound to N. Carolina.

Schr. Betsy Holier, Shallcross also of Philadelphia, sailed at the same time bound home.

A Watch.

STOPPED and suspected to be STOLEN a FRENCH WATCH, at M'SHEA'S [illegible] Shop, No. [illegible], Water street between Walnut and Chesnut Streets. Whoever proves the property may have the Watch by paying the expence.

May 8.

Advertisement.

THE following [illegible] LOTS situated in New Rotterdam, in the Northern Liberties, about one mile from the State House of this City, are now offered for sale, let on ground rents, or to be exchanged for houses with lots, or other property, in or near this city.

9 Lots of Ground, 20 feet wide, each fronting the west side of the Germantown road, bounded by Orange street on the South, Cohocksink Creek on the North, and extending back 100 feet to a 20 feet wide alley.

Also—Three more Lots, nearly the same dimensions, bounded on the South by Orange street, on the East by the 20 feet alley aforesaid, adjoining on the West, and extending to a point along Cohocksink Creek.

The above 12 contiguous Lots, from their natural and pleasant situation, are not only well calculated to build on, but from their convenience to water, are calculated for the erection of a Tanyard, at least equal, if not superior to any in the Northern Liberties.

Six other Lots, 19 feet 4 inches wide, on the South side of Orange street, 80 feet in depth and extending Southward to a 20 feet wide alley.

Nine other Lots, 20 feet wide, fronting the North side of Laurel street, by 100 feet deep, extending to a 20 feet alley.

One other Lot, 20 feet wide, fronting the West side of the Germantown road, bounded on the South by a 20 feet alley (which joins the Seven Stars Tavern) and extending 100 feet deep to the 20 feet alley, before-mentioned. Any person may view the Lots at any time, by applying to Jacob Kiple, at the Seven Stars Tavern, in the Northern Liberties. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, at No. 4, North Eighth street.

WILLIAM TODD.

May 10.

To be Sold,

A Valuable LOT OF GROUND in Germantown, at the Six Mile Stone on the North-East side of the Main Street, containing about 3 acres of land, on which is erected an elegant and neatly finished STONE HOUSE 52 feet by 30; a convenient STONE KITCHEN adjoining the house 17 feet by 16; a large FRAME BARN; a FRAME SHOP two stories high, 25 feet by 18, with a cellar under the whole; a part of the lot is a highly cultivated Garden, newly pailed, and the remainder in good grass with a variety of excellent fruit trees.

ALSO, another valuable LOT, of about two acres and a quarter in Germantown, nearly on the South West side of the Main Street, with a good two story STONE HOUSE, 28 feet by 18, and a STONE KITCHEN adjoining the same, a good stable and hay-house; the Lot has about 34 feet front on the Main street and is enclosed by a stone wall; the greatest part of the lot is meadow ground two thirds of which is well watered; there is an excellent Orchard and a well cultivated Garden belonging to the premises.

For terms apply to JOHN HAY at the sign of Rotterdam in Third-Street, MATTHEW HUSTON in the Northern Liberties, or the subscriber in Germantown.

HENRY FRAYLEY.

A Vendre.

UNE excellente PIECE DE TERRE à Germantown à six milles de Philadelphie, au Nord-Est du Grand Chemin, contenant environ deux acres, avec une MAISON DE PIERRE bien batie et en bon état de 52 pieds de face sur 30 pieds de profondeur, une bonne cuisine dépendante de la maison et batie de même de 17 pieds de longueur et 16 de largeur, une [illegible] Grange batie en bois, une boutique de la même construction de 30 pieds de face, sur 18 de profondeur avec une cave de la même grandeur au dessous; une partie de la dite pièce de terre est en jardin environné d'une palissade neuve, et le reste est en prairie plantée de différentes espèces d'arbres fruitiers.

Une autre PIECE DE TERRE d'environ deux acres et un quart, dans la même ville, au Sud-Ouest de grande route, avec une bonne maison de pierre de 28 pieds de face sur 18 de profondeur, avec une cuisine batie avec les mêmes materiaux, une bonne écurie et un fénil; le Lot a environ 34 pieds sur la grande rue et est enclos d'un mur de pierre; la plus grande partie du terrein est en prairie, dont les deux tiers sont bien arrosés; le jardin et le verger sont en très bon état.

S'addresser chez JEAN HAY l'enseigne de la ville de Rotterdam Troisième rue Nord, à MATHIEU HUSTON sur la route de Germantown au delà du soleil levant (Rising Sun) ou au soussigné à Germantown.

HENRY FRAYLEY.

May 9.

13.

Aurora. General Advertiser, May 12, 1797.

Fourth Page.

Printed in Philadelphia by Benjamin Franklin Bache.

Containing a very interesting group of advertisements in French and English, which demonstrate the penetration of French influence in Philadelphia.

For SALE, at the Office of the AURORA, No. 112, MARKET-STREET,

A Private Library,

THE property of a GENTLEMAN about to return to EUROPE. Those acquainted with books will perceive that this select collection contains in HISTORY, POLITICS, AGRICULTURE, &c. many rare and valuable works, difficulty, if at all procurable, among the AMERICAN and EUROPEAN BOOKSELLERS.

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do. do. 12mo.	3	75
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Three fowling pieces
Two Swords
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A valuable collection of *Greek* and *Latin Classics*, splendidly printed at *Deux Ponts*, under the superintendance of a society of men of letters, in 1780, '81, '82, and '83, with notes of different readings, and other notes, and the lives and heads of the several writers, &c.

The edition is composed of the following authors and will be sold together at the rate of 1 dollar and 75 cents per volume.

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Godwin's Political Justice

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

And to be had at the Office of the AURORA,
[Price 2 dollars, neatly bound.]

AN ENQUIRY CONCERNING POLITICAL JUSTICE, and its INFLUENCE on MORALS and HAPPINESS.
By WILLIAM GODWIN.

The SUBJECT of this work must be highly interesting to those who make the Science of POLITICS, in its most expanded sense, their study.—Of the intrinsic merit of the work nothing need be said, the reputation it has obtained in EUROPE with the friends of REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT must insure it a warm reception in AMERICA.

This AMERICAN EDITION is taken from the LAST English Edition, which sells at SEVEN DOLLARS AND A HALF.

Jan. 31. d

To the Curious.

THE Exhibition of the Elegant PRINTS of the FRENCH REVOLUTION, about 100 portraits, including the striking LIKENESSES of GENERAL BUONAPARTE, the DIRECTORY, &c. and the OPTICAL MACHINE representing the interior part of the BASTILLE when it was taken, has been removed from the Corner of THIRD and MARKET Streets to No. 32, South THIRD street.

Admission one quarter of a dollar.

April 8 d

To be Sold,

AT PRIVATE SALE,

A LOT OF GROUND situate on the South side of CHRISTIAN street between SWANSON and FRONT STREETS in District of SOUTHWARK, 16 feet front on CHRISTIAN STREET, and in depth 80 feet; whereon is erected a two story FRAME HOUSE, 15 by 25 feet, with a new Kitchen, 15 by 12 feet, in good repair. Also one other LOT on the west side of CHURCH ALLEY, extending 113 feet westward, and contiguous to the above lot, the whole subject to a yearly rent charge of 6450 per annum. For further particulars enquire of NATHANIEL HUTTON, No. 380. South FRONT street.

March 17. d

Dancing,

TAUGHT by MRS. BYRN, of the NEW-THEATRE, TO LADIES ONLY. thinking it a great advantage for them to have a FEMALE TUTOR in that art, pledges herself to their parents and friends to take every possible care in their instruction, and in addition to the Dances taught in Philadelphia means to teach the MINUET, MINUET DE LA COUR, ALLEMAND and GAVOTT, STRATHSPEYS, and all SCOTCH DANCES, and above all to pay particular attention to that very necessary part, POLITE ADDRESS.

For particulars enquire of Mrs. BYRN, No. 70, North FIFTH-street.

Feb. 6. eo

St. Domingo Mahogany.

A Choice Cargo, in Logs, For Sale, now landing on the wharf of the Subscriber, the first below Queen-street, where he has as usual to dispose of, a compleat assortment of St. Domingo and Bay MAHOGANY BOARDS, PLANK, & SCANTLING, well seasoned and fit for immediate use, suitable for Cabinet Makers, House Carpenters and Ship Joiners. Also a few thousand feet of well seasoned clear white PINE BOARDS, and a few hundred bushels of best Virginia COALS, for sale by

JOHN McCULLOH.

Southwark, Dec. 23. eo

Proposals,

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

THE POETICAL and MISCELLANEOUS WORKS of JAMES ELLIOT, Citizen of Guilford, (Vermont) and late a non-commissioned officer in the legion of the United States.

IN FOUR BOOKS.

1. The following POEMS, which have heretofore appeared in various periodical publications in the United States.—LINES on the adoption of the FEDERAL CONSTITUTION in VERMONT—The SUMMER SEASON—The WINTER SEASON—SONNET to General FAYETTE—LINES to THOMAS PAINE—LINES on the DEATH of LOUIS XVI.—ODE for the FOURTH OF JULY—LINES written on enlisting as a Soldier in the Army of the United States—The AMERICAN'S PRAYER for FRANCE—ELEGIAC LINES on the DEATH of GOV. HANCOCK.—ODE TO LIBERTY.—LINES on WAR.—PHILENIA—TO EARL STANHOPE—TO GEN. KOSCIUSKO INVOCATION TO MEMORY.

2. The following ORIGINAL POEMS—The CRUCIFIXION of the SAVIOUR OF MANKIND—AN ELEGIAC POEM.—MORNING, an Ode—The VERNAL SEASON—The AUTUMNAL SEASON—ODE TO EQUALITY—PRAYER for Universal PEACE—The PROGRESS OF FREEDOM—an Ode—ELEGY, descriptive of the expedition and defeat of General HARMER, written at Fort Washington, on the Ohio—ELEGY, written at Fort Hamilton, on the Great Miami, during an indisposition—ELEGY, descriptive of Gen. ST. CLAIR'S Defeat, written near the fatal spot—LINES commemorative of Gen. WAYNE'S victory over the Indians, written at Greenville—LINES written at Marietta, at the confluence of the Ohio and Muskingum rivers—VERSIFICATION of SMART'S PROSAIC TRANSLATION of several Odes and Epistles of HORACE—Valedictory address to the Muses.

3. SKETCHES, POLITICAL and GEOGRAPHICAL, extracted from the author's journal during a period of three years service in the Army of the United States: Including, a concise account of the "army of the Constitution" against the insurgents in the western parts of Pennsylvania, in 1794, and reflections on that event—A sketch of the origin, operations, and character of the LEGION of the United States—Narrative of the circumstance relative to, and connected with, the late treaty with the Indians northwest of the Ohio—Summary of the late treaty with Great Britain—and

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS on the Soil, situation, climate, natural productions, remains of antiquity, aboriginal inhabitants, progressive settlement, present population, and future prospects, of the extensive country westward of the Apalachian Mountains.

4. A Disquisition on Military Establishments, and their moral and political consequences illustrated by historical examples—An essay on the Progress of Party Spirit in the United States, since the organization of the present government and several other original essays, desultory sketches, and fugitive pieces, on various subjects.

CONDITIONS.

I. The work will be printed on good paper and a handsome type, neatly bound and lettered and will contain between 200 and 300 pages, duodecimo.

II. The price to subscribers will be one dollar to non-subscribers one dollar and 25 cents—money to be paid as soon as the books are ready for delivery. The usual allowance to booksellers.

III. The work to be put to press as soon as 1000 subscribers appear.

IV. Those who subscribe for six copies to have a seventh gratis.

☞ Subscriptions received by T. EICKMAN, the intended Publisher; by several Printers and other Gentlemen with whom Subscription Papers are lodged and at the Office of the AURORA.

Those Gentlemen who may hold Subscription Papers, are requested to return them by the first of January next

Oct. 29. 2aw

Venereal Disease.

THE first Physicians, terrified with the ravages of the VENEREAL DISEASE, & alarmed by the insufficiency and danger of the remedies commonly applied, have constantly wished for a medecine free from the inconvenience of MERCURY, and a real specific against the cruel disease.

M. Laffecteur,

In the year 1777, came before the ROYAL MEDICAL SOCIETY of PARIS, and declared himself possessed of the specific.

The Society, unwilling to be satisfied with these assertions, ordered him to shew proofs of his skill;—the efficacy of the Remedy was repeatedly tried on a considerable number of patients, on whom the common means had totally failed.

These successes were witnessed and are certified by a great number of commissioners, and thus the assertions of M. LAFFECTEUR verified. Pains were taken by analizing the Specific, to see whether it was not a preparation of Mercury. It was satisfactorily proved by experiments made in the laboratory of M. La-ROCHEFOUCAULT, by eight Commissioners, named for the purpose by the SOCIETY, that it was entirely composed of Plants. Thus the efficacy, safety, and superiority of M. LAFFECTEUR'S Specific has been acknowledged and certified by a number of enlightened judges, and in consequence of this he obtained his Majesty's privilege the 12th of September, 1778.

The success of the ROB ANTISPHILITIQUE has produced a multitude of counterfeits. This certainly tends to discredit the Remedy, and deceive those who would use it

M. LAFFECTEUR informs, that he only answers for the Cure when the Remedy is administered by M. LE BRETON, Pupil of M. LAFFECTEUR, whom alone he has empowered to administer it, and whose power is authenticated by the signature of the French Ambassador.

Said LE BRETON lives in CHESNUT-street, No. 135, near FOURTH-street.

Jan. 28. d

Take Notice

THAT the PARTNERSHIP of JOHN SCULLY and JOHN M'DERMOTT, carried on under the firm of SCULLY & M'DERMOTT, is this day DISSOLVED, and whoever have demands may exhibit their accounts and those indebted to said firm will please to discharge their accounts.

JOHN SCULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the BOTTLING business as usual at No 32, WALNUT street, under the Health Office, where he has constantly on hand a large stock of HARE'S old PORTER, BEER, ALE, and Marcus-Hook CIDER, of the first quality, for exportation or home consumption, where orders will be executed with the greatest care and attention, and do his utmost to give general satisfaction.

May 5. 2awm

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

AT the OFFICE of the AURORA; to be had of the PRINCIPAL BOOKSELLERS, Price 6 Cents.

VOLNEY'S ANSWER to Dr. PRIESTLEY

March. 14 d

New Encyclopedia:

PROPOSALS BY J. H. DOBELBOWER, PRINTER, J. THACKARA & J. VALLANCE, ENGRAVERS,

For Publishing by a GENERAL SUBSCRIPTION thro'out the United States,

THE NEW

ENCYCLOPÆDIA;

OR, COMPLETE MODERN UNIVERSAL

Dictionary

OF

ARTS & SCIENCES,

ON AN IMPROVED PLAN.

CONDITIONS OF PUBLICATION.

I. That the NEW ENCYCLOPEDIA & MODERN UNIVERSAL DICTIONARY of ARTS and SCIENCES will be comprised in 112 weekly numbers, making three large Folio Volumes, each number will contain 4 sheets or 16 pages of printing, to be executed in a stile equal to any hitherto done in AMERICA.

The work will be embellished with upwards of 40 SUPERB FOLIO COPPER-PLATES, accurately descriptive of the different subjects to which they refer, one or more to be delivered with each number, the whole of which will be executed by by J. THACKARA & J. VALLANCE, or under their immediate direction.

IV. The work will be printed with an entire new type on a superfine demy paper, manufactured expresly for it by one of the most experienced paper makers in the union, and shall be uniform in quality thro'out the work.

V. The price to Subscribers will be a quarter of a dollar for each number to be paid on delivery.

VI. Such as choose to take the work in volumes to pay 5 dollars at the time of subscribing, 10 dollars on the delivery of the 1st Vol. the same on the delivery of the second, and 3 dollars on the delivery of the third and last volume.

VII. The names of the patrons of the work shall be given with the last number.

In order to accommodate Subscribers who reside at a distance, or those who wish to have the work in larger parts than weekly numbers, the publishers propose to deliver a number once a month; such number to contain 16 sheets, or 64 pages letter press with 5 or more copperplates for 1 dollar, one number of which to be paid for always in advance

*** SUBSCRIPTIONS will be received by the PUBLISHERS at No. 72 SPRUCE-STREET and by the PRINCIPAL BOOKSELLERS thro'out the UNITED STATES, and at the OFFICE OF THE AURORA.

Feb. 4 taw

Nouvellement Publié.

A vendre au BUREAU de cette GAZETTE, et se trouve chez les principaux Libraires,

Le Calendrier Republicain Pour l'an V.

Embelli de deux gravures des costumes des fonctionaires de la Republique Francaise.

☞ Prix 37 Cents, avec gravures enluminées
31 Cents non enluminées.

IL CONTIENT,

Le dernier, et ses rapports avec l'ere vulgaire; Lever et Coucher du Soleil; Age de la Lune: Analise de la Constitution Francaise: Description des Costumes des Fonctionaires en France; et motifs du decret a ce sujet: Epoques remarquables dans les Revolutions Francaise et Americaines: Tableau des departements et population de la France: Etat des Flottes de France & de Hollande: Anecdotes frappantes tirées de l'Histoire de France: Fetes Nationales de l'an V.: Noms des villes changés depuis la Revolution Francaise: Forces militaires de la Republique Francaise: Routes des Etats Unis: Tableau des exportations des Etats Unis: Monnoie des Etats Unis: Valeur des monnoyes etrangères dans les Etats Unis: Depart et arrivée des Postes: Reglemens des Banques: Hymne des Marseilois, &c.

JUST PUBLISHED,

To be had at the OFFICE of the AURORA; and of the principal Booksellers,

The Republican Calendar, For the Year V.

Embellished with two engravings of the dresses worn by the Legislative and Executive officers of the French Republic.

Price 37 cents with engravings coloured; 31 cents not coloured.

[This Almanac tho' French is intelligible for its excellent ..., a knowledge of the French ... those even who do not understand the French.]

CONTENTS:

The new French Calendar shewing its reference to old style: Rising and Setting of the Sun: Age of the Moon: Analisis of the French Constitution: Description of the dresses of the French Public Officers with the motives which prompted the decree on that subject: Remarkable occurrences in the French and American Revolutions: View of the departments of France and population: Fleets of France and Holland: Striking Anecdotes extracted from the History of France: National Festivals for the year V.: Names of Towns changed during the French Revolution: Actual military strength of France: Principal roads in the United States: Value of the Exportations of the United States: Coin of the United States: Value of foreign coin in the United States: Post-Office Establishment: Rules in the Banks: Marseilles Hymn.

Oct. ... d

This Day is Published,

AT THE OFFICE OF THE AURORA,

(Price One Dollar)

An Apology for the Bible,

IN A SERIES OF LETTERS,
Addressed to
THOMAS PAINE,

By R. WATSON, D. D. F. R. S.
Lord Bishop of Landaff and Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge.

ALSO,

POLITICAL DICTIONARY, price ...

HASTY-PUDDING, a poem in three cantos, by JOEL BARLOW.

EXAMINATION OF THE AGE OF REASON, by GILBERT WAKEFIELD, B. A.

d

Small Pica

WANTED, a fount of SMALL PICA, new, or but little worn. Enquire at the OFFICE of the AURORA.

April 29.

turned to New York and continued the publication of his newspaper. But these newspapers of the days of the Revolution were not adapted to the conditions of a time of peace and prosperity. After the signing of the treaty of peace, they resumed their large format. Each publisher strove to improve his paper. Isaiah Thomas, at Worcester, was able to procure new types and better paper for his *Spy*, which was enlarged to five columns. Others were bolder, and the first dailies in the United States appeared: the *Pennsylvania Packet* printed its first issue on September 21, 1784. Literary or philosophical extracts crept into all the papers. A whole generation of intelligent and progressive editors then shed their light: Greenleaf at New York, Oswald at Philadelphia, Isaiah Thomas in Massachusetts. Thomas was a very prosperous and influential publisher, who not only owned a newspaper, but had a large printing house, and sold school books, law books and works of general literature. He printed some excellent popular editions of the Bible (in folio, with fifty copper-plates). "He was in fact one of the largest book publishers on either side of the Atlantic. . . . His work was remarkable for elegance and accuracy." [12]

But it is Matthew Carey who has the best claim to our attention. He was born in Ireland of a good family, and was a Catholic. Having written a pamphlet in favor of his brethren in faith, he was obliged to flee from Ireland and seek refuge in France. There Benjamin Franklin seems to have been very kind to him and to have employed him at his Passy press. The Marquis de La Fayette took him under his protection. After Carey had studied the art of printing at the establishment of the great Didot, he returned to Ireland. After having been imprisoned for a time by the British authorities, he was persuaded by his friends to try his luck in the United States (1784). La Fayette gave him letters of introduction to some of his American friends, and the poor Irish boy, who had no friends in the United States and who was lame, was, in a very short time, through his ability, his wide knowledge and his fierce industry, able to win for himself a prominent position. He first established the *Pennsylvania Herald*, which had but a short life; then, with five associates, he created the *Columbian Magazine;* and, in 1787, he alone published the *American Museum*, a thoroughly American magazine, the first of its kind, as a matter of fact. This magazine, which devoted a very large part of its space to agriculture and industry, had an excellent staff of American writers: Benjamin Rush, Tom Paine, Freneau, Trumbull, Col. Humphreys, Hopkinson, Benezet and others. It printed extracts from famous European authors and was the most powerful literary organ of the early United States. Carey's house was the rallying place of the liberals in Philadelphia. He made a specialty of the importation of European books, and sold them all over the country, having agents in Boston, New York and the South. In spite of the risks and expense involved in transporting them during the wars of the French Revolution, many of the works which had a popular success in the United States came from Europe,* and Carey sold a large quantity of them. It was, in fact, chiefly owing to his labors that European literature continued to enjoy its ac-

* *Télémaque* and the rest of Fénelon's works, Rollin's histories, *Anacharsis*, the English theologians and novelists.

customed vogue in those difficult times. He also shipped American books to Europe. For the period from 1792 to 1798 his business amounted in its total to $300,000, a large sum for those days. He made a fortune, and found himself involved in everything—religious disputes, literary discussions, political, scientific and medical quarrels.[13] His great polemic with Cobbett, on the subject of the epidemic of yellow fever, created nation-wide interest and did not end in his defeat. He was probably one of the most efficient of the men who labored to make Philadelphia the book-distributing center of the United States during the post-revolutionary period. There was a great demand for books and newspapers in America, where the average man seems to have read more than was the case in Europe.[14] The people of the United States were then concentrating all their forces in the endeavor to become a great civilized nation, and to conquer a place for themselves among the nations of the world, and these editor-printers were among their most active educators. The country profited by all this, and the publishers themselves acquired an enviable position.

Beginning with 1790 a new and significant tendency developed among the politicians; namely, that of procuring the support or backing of some editor or editors. Dr. Miller, in his "Retrospect of the Eighteenth Century," wrote: "It is worthy of remark that newspapers have almost entirely changed their form and character within the period under review. For a long time after they were first adopted as a medium of communication to the public, they were confined, in general, to the mere statement of *facts*. But they have gradually assumed an office more extensive, and risen to a more important station in society. They have become the vehicle of discussion, in which the principles of government, the interests of nations, the spirit and tendency of public measures, and the public and private characters of individuals, are all arraigned, tried and decided. Instead therefore of being considered now, as they once were, of small moment in society, they have become immense moral and political engines, closely connected with the welfare of the State, and deeply involving both its peace and prosperity."[15] This, at first sight, seems to apply equally well to the American press at the end of the Eighteenth Century and to the French press of the same period; but we must observe with care the difference between the policy of the American leaders and that of a Brissot, of a Robespierre, of a Mirabeau, each of whom owned a newspaper in order to be able to say in it what he wished, and to have a place where he could talk freely and plainly to the public, but cared little about making a paper which was interesting in itself and which could live by its own merits.

In America, on the contrary, the great political leaders, Jefferson and Hamilton, took care not to appear under their names in the sheets which they subsidized. In 1792, at the time of his acute conflict with Hamilton, Jefferson, thinking it necessary to make the fact clear, solemnly proclaimed that, outside of lending some European newspapers to Freneau, he had no share in the conduct of the paper published by the latter. "As to any other direction or any indication of my wish how his press should be conducted, what sort of intelligence he should give, what essays encourage, I can protest, in the presence

14.

Porcupine's Gazette, September 5, 1797.

First Page.

Printed in Philadelphia by William Cobbett.

The leading pro-English and conservative newspaper in America at the end of the Eighteenth Century. Note the growth of industrial and scientific activities in Philadelphia, as illustrated by the advertisements, of a scientific book (first column), of a foundry (third column), of lotteries and books (second and fourth columns), of the mail stage (fifth column), etc.

Porcupine's Gazette.

Vol. I.] Philadelphia: Published every Evening, by William Cobbett, opposite Christ Church. [Tuesday, Sept. 5, 1797.] [No. 158.

Just Published,

OBSERVATIONS
ON
Animal Electricity,
IN
EXPLANATION
of the
METALLIC OPERATION
of
Doctor Perkins.
By JOHN VAUGHAN, M. P. M. S.
Fellow of the Medical Society of Delaware.

☞ The above may be had of William Cobbett, opposite Christ Church.

August 21. dtf

A person well acquainted with the city, and business in general, but whose situation precludes him from quitting it, offers his services to any gentleman to attend and transact any business for them during the present calamity, or their absence from the city, which they may be assured will be attended to with fidelity. Please apply to the Printer.

Aug. 28 def

FOR SALE,
in Newtown, Bucks County,

A LOT elegantly situated, on which is erected a new two story Stone House, and frame Kitchen. Possession will be given on the first of April next.—For terms apply at No. 149 Race street, or to the Subscriber in Newtown. JAMES RAGUET.

August 20. 3tawtf

Flemming-Town Stage (N. J.)

WILL start precisely at 5 o'clock every Monday and Thursday morning, from mr. Robert Meldron's tavern, at the sign of the golden fleece in second near Callowhill-street, and dine at Joseph Addis's, and arrive at Joseph Adkinsons, Flemming-town the same evening, where private stages are to be had to go to the mineral springs on Schuylers' mountain, or any other part of the country. N. B. Fare, 18s. 9d.—way passengers 5 1-2 per mile—164 pounds baggage the same as a passenger. The proprietors beg leave to solicit the patronage of the public to this infant establishment, and hope that by their attention and assiduity to merit their favor.

JOSIAH ADDIS & Co.

July 21 ‡mwf3mo

This day is published by Thomas Dobson, at the Stone house, No. 41, South Second street.

Letters and Conversations.
Between several *Young Ladies* on improving and interesting subjects.
Translated from the Dutch of *Madame de Gambon*, with alterations and improvements,
Printed on fine Paper, and neatly bound, price one Dollar.

AMIDST the tide of modern Romances, painting tales of extraordinary distress, or of desperate or artful villainy, which "harrow up the soul," and which it would be for the honour of young ladies to be *ignorant* of, this little book comes forward to solicit notice, where, in a variety of incidents, not exceeding the bounds of *real life*, the *proper*, because *elegant* and *natural*, *dignity* and *importance* of the *Female character* is exhibited in an interesting point of view, and presents examples of real and attainable excellence.

The publisher was so much pleased with the perusal, that he was persuaded he should do a pleasing service to the community by sending it into circulation.

August 18. eod4w.

CASH

To be had, at a moderate discount, for prize tickets in the Canal Lottery. Enquire at the office of this gazette.

July 5. d.

Forty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber, on Penn's Neck, near Princeton, New Jersey, on the 17th inst. a remarkable gay bay gelding, 5 years old, 15 hands high, shod all round, his hind feet and one of his fore feet white, a large star in his forehead and nealy mose: he is a natural trotter, and throws his fore feet out when moving. Whoever takes the thief and secures him in any goal in this state, and returns the horse to the owner, shall receive the above reward, or 20 dollars for the horse only and all reasonable charges paid by me,

JAMES REID, jun.

Penn's Neck, August 21, 1797.

N. B. If any person takes up the said thief out of this state and confines him in any goal and returns the horse to the owner he shall be entitled to One hundred dollars.

eod3w

To be sold by Private Contract,

A HOUSE with a Garden and Orchard in Frankford, situated between Jacob Warrall's Chair maker, and the Dutch Church, occupied by Doctor Dodd who will shew the premises and for further particulars, and terms of sale apply to Robert Waistal, Black smith in Frankford, or William B. Johnson, Coach-maker, No. 233 Arch street, Philadelphia, and John King, Cooper, in Oak street, at Warder's Wharf, Northern Liberties.

Also a House

situated in the North East corner of Spruce and Second streets, Philadelphia; occupied by John Burn, who will shew the premises; and for further particulars, and terms of sale, apply to Wm. B. Johnson, or to John King as above.

August 15. stuthtf

By Legislative Authority.

A LOTTERY,

Extract from an act of the Senate and House of Representatives of the state of Delaware, authorising the subscriber to raise *four thousand* dollars, clear of all expenses, for the purpose of aiding him in the re-establishment of his Cotton Manufactory.

And be it further enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Delaware, in General Assembly met, that it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Jacob Broom to raise by way of lottery the sum of four thousand dollars clear of all expenses and deductions whatsoever to and for the uses and purposes of erecting, repairing and re-establishing his Cotton Mannufactory near the borough of Wilmington.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the said Jacob Broom previous to his selling any tickets in the said lottery shall lay the scheme thereof before the governor of this state, to be approved of by him; and shall also enter into a bond to the governor of this state in the penal sum of twenty four thousand dollars, with sufficient surety, to be approved of by the governor, conditioned for the faithful execution of this act, and due payment of all prizes that may be drawn in said lottery. The scheme of which being approved by the governor, is as follows, viz.

	Dollars.
1 prize of 2000 dollars, is	2,000
2 do. of 1000 dollars each, to be paid to the possessors of the two numbers first out of the wheel on the last day's drawing, at which time there shall not be less than four hundred numbers undrawn, are	2,000
2 prizes of 500, are	1,000
3 do. of 400	1,200
4 do. of 300	1,200
5 do. of 200	1,000
10 do. of 100	1,000
12 do. of 50	600
14 do. of 45	630
16 do. of 40	640
18 do. of 35	630
20 do. of 30	600
25 do. of 25	625
30 do. of 20	600
35 do. of 15	525
47 do. of 10	470
4256 do. of 5	21,280
4500 Tickets at 8 dollars each, dols.	36,000

Four dollars for each ticket will only be demanded at the time of sale.

The scheme of this lottery is so propitious, that waving the incitements arising from patriotism and public spirit in promoting a manufactory so beneficial to our country, the adventurers will have a fair chance of receiving their money again with ample interest—and there being no blanks, but little can be lost and much may be gained.

As soon as a sufficient number of tickets are sold to justify the drawing, three commissioners are to be appointed by the governor for that purpose.

All prizes shall be paid forty days after the drawing is finished (of which public notice shall be given) upon the demand of the possessor of a ticket, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent. provided such demand shall be made in twelve months.

The legislature having wisely made such provisions, as to leave no room to doubt that this lottery will be conducted on the fairest principles, and the prizes paid to the holders of the tickets, and the subscriber having given bond and approved security to the governor for the due execution of the act and payment of the prizes, presumes to solicit the patronage of the public, and flatters himself that the sale of the tickets will be so rapid as to justify the drawing at an early period.

JACOB BROOM.

☞ Information may be had by applying at the office of Mr. Blackburn, where tickets in the above lottery may be obtained.

July 31. eodtf

A Public Stand—To be Sold.

ON the Baltimore road 22 miles from Philadelphia, with 60 acres of land belonging to it,—with or without the leases of two small tracts of land adjoining, containing upwards of 90 acres,—on these 2 tracts is a good double brick two story house, a frame barn, stabling, &c.—The tavern is large and commodious, with good stabling and suitable offices.—The land is excellent, under good fence, great part of it meadow and marsh with good orchards, &c. The house is an exceeding good trade to the house, is much frequented by travellers, and six or seven stages stop every day, with many other advantages which will be made known to enquirers.—The payments will be made easy.—The reason of the present proprietor offering it for sale is, his wishing to retire from business.—He has likewise for sale a small two story brick house, and lot, on Quaker hill, in the borough of Wilmington; for particulars enquire of John Cole, Umbrella maker, No. 205 in the New Market, or of John Spurrier, the practical farmer on the premises.

August 24. ‡ mwf4w.

Several Furnished Rooms

TO BE LET

At Germantown, with or without Boarding.—Enquire of Martha Roberts, opposite the 7 mile stone.

Sept. 1. ‡fm&w

United States,
Pennsylvania District } ss.

IN pursuance of a writ to me directed, from the Hon. Richard Peters, Esq. Judge of the District Court of the United States in and for the Pennsylvania District, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Merchants' Coffee House in the city of Philadelphia, on Monday, the 11th day of September next, at 12 o'clock at noon,

The Brigantine, called the
MARIA;
With all and singular the Tackle, Apparel and Furniture, as they now are; the said Brigantine having been condemned to pay Mariners' Wages, &c.

WILLIAM NICHOLS, Marshal.

Marshal's-Office. Aug. 29, 1797. dtttf.

For Hamburgh.

THE SHIP
FAVORITE,
JOHN THOMPSON, Master.

COPPERED and in compleat order, will be ready to take in on Monday next, having part of her cargo engaged, the ship is well known, and sails remarkably fast. For freight or passage, please to apply at Mr. Jeremiah Warders counting house, No. 12 north third street, or to the Master on board, at Bright's wharf.

Just arrived, and for sale, on board the ship, Demijohns, Swedish iron, assorted Hollow and Window glass, Sugar bakers wrapping paper and rugs. Please apply as above.

August 30. df

Country Seats.

Two Houses, with Stables and large Garden grounds, in Potts-Town, 37 miles from Philadelphia—A delightful healthy part of the country, situated near the banks of Schuylkill, to be sold with or without a good Farm, adjoining one of the Houses.

Possession may be had immediately.

JOHN WARDER, Potts-Town.

JAMES VAUX, 72, North Third-street.

N. B. A Building Lot on Front and Oak-streets, to be let on ground-rent.

Sept. 1. d5t

NOTICE.

IN February last, the subscriber having for a valuable consideration purchased of a certain *Jonathan Campble*, twelve hundred and fifty acres of millitary lands, lying on the Miami river, being the same that were devised to him by his father *Richard Campble* deceased, as also his share of a house and lot in the town of Woodstock, Virginia, hereby informs the public, that the afore said purchase is evidenced by articles of agreement, bearing date in February aforesaid, and of record in the county court of Shanandoah, by which the said Jonathan binds himself to convey the aforesaid property on demand, and the said Jonathan having since refused to execute a deed, compels the subscriber to inform the public, that this notice will be pleaded in bar of all subsequent purchases from the said Jonathan.

JOHN CAMPBLE,

Charlestown, August 22. dtf

This Day is Published,
And for Sale by
THOMAS DOBSON, No. 41, South-Second Street,

History of the
YELLOW FEVER,
As it appeared in the City of NEW-YORK, in 1795.
By ALEXANDER HOSSACK, Jun. M. D.

Price a Quarter of a Dollar.

August 25. d10t

EAGLE WORKS,

Established on the Banks of Schuylkill, within the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia.

THE Foundery (being a part of these works) has been built under the direction of a person (lately from the first of the kind in Europe) who intends to carry it on in an extensive manner, in all the different branches of loom and dry sand, flask and open sand castings. The said foundery is now in operation, and by means of air furnaces, castings to the amount of five tons each can be made, therefore the undertaker is ready to receive and execute patterns of any description or size that may be required. Great attention will be paid to the execution of orders generally, but in particular to orders of engineers and mill-wrights, by allotting iron of suitable quality to the uses intended. Forge hammers, anvils, and slitting mill rollers, of the first quality, and without entering into a catalogue of particulars, suffice it to say, that all kind of castings will be made. All the small machinery, for cotton or other works, will be anvilled or softened if required. In cases where patterns cannot easily be obtained, good drawings with clear references will be attended to.

Letters, orders, patterns, or drawings sent to Henry Foxall and Company at the works, or to Mr. Garrett Cottringer in Chesnut street, Philadelphia, will command immediate attention.

A person that understands the loom-moulding, with a few good sand-moulders, may meet with encouragement by applying as above.

N. B. None but sober proper characters need apply.

September 2d. dtf

Printed Calicoes, Muslins, &c.
Sam. Potter, Wm. Page & T. Price,
No. 31, Chesnut-street,

HAVE just received by the ship Favorite from London, (via New-York) a few packages of printed calicoes and plain and tamboured muslins, which they will sell cheap for cash or notes at a short date.

Aug. 19. tthf 3w.

LANCASTER LOTTERY.

BY AUTHORITY.

An act for raising by way of LOTTERY, a sum not exceeding twenty thousand Dollars, to be applied to the defraying the expences of paving the streets, in the Borough of Lancaster.

SCHEME,
OF THE LANCASTER STREET LOTTERY.

Prize		Dollars	
1	of	10,000	10,000
3	of	5000	15,000
5	of	2000	10,000
10 Last drawn each at		2000	20,000
5	of	1000	5000
14	of	500	7000
10	of	400	4000
16	of	300	4800
13	of	200	2600
20	of	150	3000
100	of	100	10,000
46	of	75	3450
95	of	50	4750
100	of	20	2000
5840	of	10	58,400
6268 Prizes			160,000
13,732 Blanks			

20,000, Tickets at 8 Dollars 160,000
Tickets are to be had of

Edward Hand,	John Miller,	Commissioners.
Paul Zantinger,	George Musser,	
Abrm. Whitmer,	James Crawford,	
Matthias Slough,	Casper Shaffner,	
Adam Reigart, *jun.*	John Huber,	
Jacob Graeff,	Adam Weaver,	
Jacob Krugh,	John Hubley.	

The Lottery will commence drawing as soon as a sufficient number of Tickets, are disposed of.

All Prizes will be made immediately after the drawing is finished, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent. All prizes not demanded within twelve months, after the publication of the drawing, will be considered as relinquished for the benefit of the undertaking.

August 14. 3taw2m

BOOKS
Published by WILLIAM COBBETT,
Opposite Christ's Church.

A DEFENCE
OF THE
Constitutions of Government of the United States of America,
Against the attack of Mr. Turgot in his letter to Dr. Price.
By JOHN ADAMS,
President of the United States.
3 vols. 8vo.

Elegantly printed on fine paper, the first vol. embellished with a striking likeness of the author, engraved from a capital painting by Copely.

Price, elegantly bound and gilt,	*Dols.*	7
neatly bound and lettered,		6
in boards		5

HISTORY OF JACOBINISM,
Its Crimes, Cruelties, and Perfidies:
Comprising an inquiry into the manner of disseminating, under the appearance of philosophy and virtue, principles which are equally subversive of order, virtue, religion, liberty, and happiness. By WILLIAM PLAYFAIR.
With an Appendix, by Peter Porcupine,
Containing a history of the American Jacobins, commonly denominated Democrats.

Price, in 2 vols. 8vo. elegantly bound and gilt,	*Dols.*	4
Ditto, neatly bound and lettered,		3 50

The WORKS of
PETER PORCUPINE,
Complete, in 2 vols. 8vo.

Price, elegantly bound and gilt,	*Dols.*	5
Ditto, neatly bound and lettered,		4 50

THE BLOODY BUOY:

Thrown out as a warning to the political pilots of America; or, a faithful relation of a multitude of acts of horrid barbarity, such as the eye never witnessed, the tongue never expressed, or the imagination conceived, until the commencement of *the French Revolution.* Illustrated with four striking copper-plates, representing some of the horrid murders and atrocities recounted in the course of the work. In one neat pocket volume, printed on fine paper, and elegantly bound and gilt,

Price	*Dol.*	1
Common edition of the same with one plate,		75

An ANSWER to
PAINE's RIGHTS of MAN
By H. M'Kenzie, Esq. of Edinburgh.
To which is added,
A letter from Peter Porcupine to *Citizen John Swanwick*, an *Englishman*, the son of a British waggon-master, and member of congress for the city of Philadelphia. Price *Dol.* 0 37 1 2

A POCKET HYMN BOOK
FOR
Christians of all Denominations.
"I am bold to recommend this small Hymn "Book, as the best of the size that has ever "been published among the Methodists."
John Wesley.

The Philadelphia and Norfolk
Mail Stage, via
WILMINGTON, Dover, Milford, George town in the county of Sussex, Dagsborough, Snow Hill, Accomack, & Northampton court house, starts from Mr. G. Erwin's (sign of the George) tavern, corner of Second and Arch-streets, Philadelphia, at three o'clock in the morning of every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. It arrives in three days at Northampton court-house; and on the fourth day the passengers and the mail reach Norfolk.

The first day the stage passes through the towns of Wilmington, NewCastle, Duck Creek Cross Roads, and arrives at Dover; a distance of 76 miles.

The second day the stage passes through Frederica, Milford, George town in Sussex, Dagsborough, the Trap, and reaches Snow Hill; which is distant from Dover 85 miles.

The third day the stage passes through several small towns in the counties of Accomack and Northampton, in Virginia, and arrives at Northampton court-house; a distance of 80 miles from Snow Hill.

On the morning of the fourth day the passengers find a safe, good and comfortable vessel to carry them to Norfolk.

A stage starts from Northampton court-house every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and reaches Philadelphia in three days; putting up at Snow Hill the first night, and at Dover the second night.

On this route there is not a single ferry for the age, or passengers to cross after having passed the Chesepeak bay, excepting that one over the Christiana, near Wilmington, and that over the Schuylkill in the neighbourhood of Philadelphia.

The distance from Philadelphia to Norfolk by this route is 300 miles. The distance from Philadelphia to Norfolk, on the western shore via Richmond, Petersburgh, Suffolk and Portsmouth, is 420 miles. The distance from Philadelphia to Norfolk, via Richmond York town and Hampton is 380 miles.

The road from the ferry, at the Chesepeak and Northampton court house, for 103 miles, is almost a natural turnpike, and nearly equally good at all seasons of the year. You have then 20 miles of heavy, sandy road to George town in Sussex. From this place to the Red Lion, where the stages from the eastern and western shores meet, and which is distant from Philadelphia about 40 miles, and from the before-mentioned place, called George town in Sussex, 76 miles, you have a most delightful, pleasant road, which is not bad at any time of the year. From the Red Lion to Philadelphia most of the stages from the western, as well as eastern shore, keep the same road, and at the breaking up of the frost, or after having rain, this road is bad enough.—All baggage at the owner's risk.

	Dollars.
Fare from Philadelphia to Wilmington,	1 1-2
From Wilmington to Dover,	3
From Dover to Milford	1 1-4
From Milford to Snow Hill,	3 1-2
From Snow Hill to Northampton court-house,	4
Total fare from Philadelphia to Northampton court-house,	13 1-4

The different proprietors interested in this line are not united in Co partnership.

For and on behalf of the proprietors,
JACKSON & ROE.

June 5 d3m.eodtf

BLOOMSBURY.
To be Sold by Public Sale,

ON Friday the 8th day of September inst. between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of William Hay, innkeeper in Trenton, in the state of New Jersey, that elegant seat called Bloomsbury, the seat of the late John Cox, Esquire, deceased, with the appurtenances, containing about 400 acres of land, with a suitable proportion of arable, meadow, and wood land. The principal mansion house is fit mate within half a mile of Trenton, and on the river Delaware. The situation and improvement of this estate is such as to be worthy the attention of any gentleman wishing to retire from the city. The terms will be made easy, as a great part of the purchase money may remain in the hands of the purchaser for a liberal term of credit, on giving satisfactory security. Attendance will be given on behalf of the subscribers, who can make an indisputable title for the premises.

Esther Cox,
John Stevens,
Matthias Burton.

September 2d d7t

Portrait of the President.
T. B. FREFMAN,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public, that the above Portrait is ready for delivery, and may be had at Mr. Cobbett's, Second street, and of F. Shallus, Engraver, No. 40, Vine street—Price one Dollar. In order that gentlemen may not be disappointed, they are requested to be early in their application for this esteemed likeness, as it is proposed to send the plate to Europe.

Aug. 31. 2awtf

WANTED a good Cook for the country, at the distance of 4 miles from town, generous wages will be given, apply to the Printer.

August 31 dtw

Just published,
And for sale by THOMAS DOBSON,
At the Stone house, No. 41, South Second street.

A Comparative View
Of the Constitutions of the several States with each other, and with that of the United States:
Exhibiting in Tables the most prominent features of each Constitution,
And classing together their most important provisions under the several heads of ADMINISTRATION. With notes and observations.
By WILLIAM SMITH, LL. D
Of South Carolina, and Member of Congress of the United States.

Price of the fine paper, hot-pressed, one dollar 25-100ths—of the common paper one dollar.

Aug. 22. mth4w

15.

Porcupine's Gazette, September 5, 1797.

Second Page.

Printed in Philadelphia by William Cobbett.

See the violent article against France (second, third and fourth columns).

WILL BE PUBLISHED,
Early in the Fall,
AN ACCURATE SURVEY OF THE
City of Philadelphia,
Part of Southwark, Moyamensing and Passyunk, and the
Northern Liberties.

SHEWING all the new streets, wharves, &c. which are to be opened according to law, from Federal-street, in Southwark, to the Globe Mill in Batchelors, in the Northern Liberties, exhibiting every improved part, to the Year 1797.

This plan will be engraved in a superior stile of elegance, on one large plate, 2 feet 8 inches by 3 feet 10 inches, under the immediate inspection of the celebrated John Boydell, Esq. of the city of London, and printed on one Sheet of antiquarian paper.

Copied from the original plan, dedicated to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens, and presented to the City, which may be seen in the chamber of the City Hall, and for which the author has received their letter of thanks.

Subscribers Names received by the author, where a specimen of the stile of engraving may be seen, and at Michael Roberts', near third-street, in Market street. Those that wish to have them colored, &c. will please to signify the same at the time of subscribing.

JOHN HILLS, Surveyor and Draftsman,
No. 145. N. Water street.

Colored, 5 Dollars; Not Colored, 3 Dollars.

N. B. John Hills is sorry to inform the subscribers to the above plan, that from the size of the Plate and the quantity of work to be put on it, renders it impossible to expect the impression before the fall.

Also landed Estates surveyed, planned, or estimated with the specific valuation of Parks, Seats, Farms, or any parcel of Land, &c. either for letting, sale, or purchase at any distance. th ef

Ten Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY on Monday last, an indented servant boy named Noah Gard, about 18 years old, five feet one or two inches high, a thick set clumsey built fellow, had on a pair of fustian trowsers and striped linsey vest; the rest of his cloaths unknown, as he took a change with him. He walks a little lame in his left leg.

The above reward, with reasonable charges will be paid on delivering him at the corner of Schuylkill Sixth and Chesnut streets.

Philad. Aug 9, 1797. t

To Creditors.

Those who have any demands against Jacob Reitzel, or Jacob and John Reitzel, late of Harrisburg, Dauphin county, are requested to furnish their accounts to the subscriber, No. 133, Market street, before the 20th inst.

JOHN COOKE,
One of the assignees.
September 4. dtf

Clover & Timothy Seed
FOR SALE BY
Reay King, No. 27, N. Second St.
9th mo. 1st. day eod1m

Just Published,
And for Sale by WILLIAM COBBETT, *opposite Christ-Church,*
A NEW NOVEL
ENTITLED
The Italian,
OR,
The Confessional of the Black Penitents.
By Mrs. Ann Radcliffe.

TO those who have read (and who has not done that?) the *Romance of the Forest*, or the *Mysteries of Udolpho*, nothing need be said of the literary talents of this celebrated authoress; but the full display of those talents, the utmost exertion of that fascinating pen, seem to have been reserved for the ITALIAN. The reviewers give it the preference "*to all her other productions*," and we think they might have added, *to those of all other novelists.*

It is said, that an edition of five thousand copies of this enchanting work remained on the bookseller's hands but a few days, a circumstance, however extraordinary it may seem, that will not surprise those who have had the pleasure of perusing it.

JUST PUBLISHED,
By William Cobbett, opposite Christ Church,
ERSKINE's VIEW
OF THE
CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES
OF THE PRESENT
War with France,
IN ANSWER TO MR. BURKE'S REGICIDE PEACE.
From the seventeenth London Edition.
With a Dedication to the Author,
BY P. PORCUPINE,
and
AN APPENDIX,
Containing the correspondence between *Miles* and the famous *Le Brun*, Minister of War, at the time when war was declared against Great Britain; which develops the real causes of that declaration, all the secret steps which the French took, previous to it, and clearly unravels the thread of their ambitious projects.

Washington's Letters.
Lately Published, (and for sale by WILLIAM COBBETT, *opposite Christ Church,)*
OFFICIAL LETTERS
To the Honourable
AMERICAN CONGRESS,
Written during the War between the United Colonies and Great Britain,
BY HIS EXCELLENCY
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
Commander in Chief of the Continental Forces.

COPIED, by special permission, from the Original Papers preserved in the Office of the Secretary of State, at Philadelphia.

They are comprised in two Volumes Octavo. Price neatly bound and lettered, only *Two Dollars and a Half.*

BURKE.

The DEATH *of the right honourable* EDMUND BURKE *has been some days announced to the public through the channel of other papers. The news having been taken from a sans-culotte paper of Newcastle, it was in hopes it was false; but, with the sincerest sorrow am compelled, from papers that I have since seen, to believe it but too true.*

The exit of this great man, the most eloquent of orators, and the profoundest of statesmen; the ornament of his country, and the prop of sinking liberty, morality, and religion: this cruel stroke of the ruthless destroyer, has, as might be expected, called forth the exulting malice of the still more ruthless sons of liberty and equality. When the eagle falls from his lofty perch, birds of ignoble flight insulting flutter from their hidden roosts; the owl hoots and the buzzard croaks for joy.

The literary Buzzard, through whose foul vehicle Mr. Burke's death was first communicated to the public here, takes the following malicious peck at his memory.—" Our obituary of " this week," says he, " announces the exit " of Edmund Burke, the great, but eccentric " tricorator and author, at one time the " *undoubted champion of public liberty*, and in the " evening of his life *its venal and determined* " *foe.*"

Most certainly the memory of Edmund Burke stands in need of no defence; yet, gratitude for the pleasure and instruction I have derived from his herculean, invaluable, and immortal labours, impells me, and will ever impell me, as long as I have the means, to give publicity to whatever may tend to the shame and confusion of his base and remorseless calumniators.

With this motive it is, that I shall here subjoin a defence of Mr. Burke's CONSISTENCY, *from the letters of* Thomas Townshend, *to observe previously, that* [illegible] *may not be* [illegible] *the charge of inconsistency is the only one which his vile slanderers ever think of bringing against him.*

This is the old-worn out monotone string on which they are everlastingly harping. It has for years past been the ALPHA *and* OMEGA *of all the seditious paragraphs, pamphlets, and harangues of the scribbling and spouting Jacobins of Britain.*

" You declare" (says Mr. Townshend to one of the regicide tribe) " You declare that *Mr. Burke has receded from those axioms of constitutional liberty and political justice, which his speeches on American affairs, a few years ago, so brilliantly and so energetically maintained.* To this, I give a most unqualified negative; and I say, that he has *not relinquished* his principles a single jot. Observe, that I do not contend with you about abstract doctrines of liberty and justice: the subject matter, the *substratum*, is constitutional liberty and political justice. The terms constitutional liberty have, I take it for ceded, a reference to some definite intelligible principles annexed to some government or other; and political justice, such as you mean, I assume to be such doctrines of justice as are congenial with and supported by the essence and spirit of that government. Now, in the circumstances in which Mr. Burke stood a member of the British House of Commons, pleading in such strains of deathless oratory as cannot be surpassed by the noblest efforts of mortal genius, which will last as long as taste, learning, and freedom shall be estimable among mankind: pleading, I say, in such resistless greatness, the cause of his American brethren; it cannot be suspected but you must mean (and, in contempt of all doubt, you do intend) by *constitutional liberty*, that actual, legal, regulated spirit of freedom, which the British constitution bestows upon the people of this empire.

There are two periods in the political life of this great and eloquent statesman, Mr. Burke—for such I shall hold him till my mind deserts me, which I shall compare, or, at least, discuss; I mean his conduct precursory to, and also during the American war, and since the revolution in France. I am instigated by two reasons, in assuming those two luminous instances of the intuitive pervading sight of his great mind. You will, I doubt not, brood with pleasure over them, because you already anticipate proofs of his *inconsistence*; and I shall enter upon them with the satisfied reality of proving the contrary.

Recurring to the case of America, the situation of a disturbed colony is not a new occurrence in the transactions of mankind: considered in that naked way, the attention is not earnestly solicited by the promises of instruction. But when we see a vast and outspread region of a distant continent, peopled by an active enthusiastic race, whose ancestors preferred encountering the ocean and the desert, to suffering the legal restraints of their mother land; men, who had painted the dreariest shores and the most gloomy forests with the loveliest blossoms of British freedom; when we see the descendants of those men beseeching as a concession, as a bountiful condescension of their parent country, the rights which their brethren enjoyed on this side the ocean; tenderly and plaintively obsecrating the spirit and extent of those laws which they had a right to claim as the birth-right of Englishmen; such was indeed a rare and an interesting spectacle. America did not declare war against all kings and all governments; with Magna Charta in her hands, she first besought her inheritance, then demanded it; and eventually obtained that, and more.

Before this struggle expired, the death of which had bequeathed to posterity a legacy so pregnant with instruction, Mr. Burke bore with all his talents against those disastrous councils, which threatened so portentous a ruin: in those arduous and dubious days of dismay and peril, he uttered with a manly voice, those illuminating precepts of genuine constitutional liberty, which would impart British freedom to America; and predicted, with a prophet's mind, the ultimate issue of that unnatural contest. He would rather try to conciliate, than to conquer America. During all that time, in which the cries of America were uttered across the Atlantic, Mr. Burke interpreted her sorrows: and when despair and nature urged her to a sterner tone, he told the importance of her menace. But in all he said and did, there was not a single sentiment, implicitly or indirectly, savouring of the savage eccentricities, which are broached with so much rage by modern theorists. There were no allusions to visionary doctrines of government; no abstract imaginary rights; no wanderings through infinite space, to jostle upon new expedients in legislation. In no one page of his writings at that period, can be found any chimerical designations for the perfection of human-nature; in none of his volumes can you discover man unfledged, and plucked of all his habitudes, modes of mind, and disposition of heart—standing an abstract *crop*, a rifled metaphysical thing, to be forged and hammered into any fanatic shape to which the decree of a convention may doom him. Till Mr. Burke can be convicted of slumbering in his mind, and having his dreams disturbed with the *incubus* of theory, and his fancy swarming with all sorts of monstrous phantoms of government, I must defy you or any man, be he who he will, to prove his dereliction of his principles.

I proceed now, to inquire in what degree this gentleman's conduct, immediately since the French revolution, accords or disagrees with that which has distinguished his political life. It is unnecessary for me to premise those throes of languishing authority which preceded that extraordinary occurrence: they are well known to the world. The ancient and venerable column of French royalty, *covered with the hoar of innumerable ages*, was thrown from its base.

> Push'd by a wild race,
> From off its base,
> Rome, like a giant-statue, fell.

Its mighty fall crumbled its ancient buttresses, the nobility and the clergy, in the dust; and the noise of its ruin thundered awfully in the ears of Europe.

This astonishing ruin was no sooner effected, without any provident regard to supply the want of its old controul being taken, when all the *pass and feats that ebb and flow by the moon*, opened each his stock in trade; and theories and systems of government were, as Falstaff says, to be bought as cheap as stinking fish. Some of the readiest handycraft legislatures propos'd the re-election of the stump of the old column, chipped and mutilated as it was. Accordingly it was set up, and a most lugubrious caricature of monarchy it was. Englishmen, too saturnine in their nature to work levities themselves, have ever trusted to France, the European warehouse of follies, for what did they did not care to invent; and hardly had this scene been performed in Paris, than congratulations and addresses were uttered without number from some philosophical politicians in London to those of the same sect in France. These adventurers in gratulation, these unsuborned volunteers in panegyric, did not wait to see what was compounding by the chemical politicians in Paris:—the cauldron was smoking; and how it was heated, or what its contents were, it was not worth the labour of those generous gentlemen to inquire: they had praise enough to bestow; and they knew there was no commodity in which they were so rich, and could part with, with so magnanimous an indifference to the propriety of distribution. They saw every thing that was going on in France through the thick fog which surrounded it: all was undefined and vast in this haze, and so much greatness was considered as imitable, without allowing any thing for the vapoury medium, which exaggerated by false bulk the limits of what was beheld. While the legislators of France were thus—

> —murdering impossibility to make,
> *What could not be slight work*;

new doctrines were broached in this country, and the pulpit of Christian Peace, and the board of political stalls and revelling, were incongruously allotted as places meet for the promulgation of such opinions.

That the election of our kings, cashiering them when the people are out of humour with them, and framing a government for themselves, were sanctified by the the British Constitution, was confidently maintained. Notions so flagrantly false were thus instilling into the public mind, while the great mass of the nation was passively slumbering in a mulled, lethargic indifference to the public danger. So deleterious a poison called for a rapid and efficient antidote. The period was interesting, alarming, and astounding. In France, every thing was overcast, portentous, and uncertain. A doubtful shade of confusion obfuscated the times; and through the gloom, the dogs of havoc were heard to howl—*quo canes ululare per umbram.* In England, his Majesty's right to the hereditary throne of his ancestors was a common-place discussion among the clubs of the day. Summoned by such a terrifying necessity, Mr. Burke opposed himself to those flagitious discussions, which would have been (if not combated at that juncture) the heralds of a revolution in this country. He was—if this use of Plato's term may be allowed—THE ONE, on this great occasion.

> When tempests of commotion, like the South
> Borne with black vapour, doth begin to melt,
> And drop upon our bare unarmed heads,

such a man is an host. He unrolled the scroll of the British Constitution, explained the simple explicit compact between all the orders and members of the community, and expounded the true constitutional import of each august period, which has secured with additional rampants the invaluable treasure of British liberty. He looked into the very essence of government, considered, as it should be, as a *practical science*; showed the wonderous complexity in that great compound of protection and duty, the two correlative hinges upon which the happiness of man in society must ever turn; and exposed the jejune, bald, starveling projects of every pert addle-brained theorist, who, rejecting the experience of ages, and too proud of his flatulent conceits to consider the nature of associated *covenanted* man, would make the crudities of his own head the standard of mortal happiness and wisdom.

In rendering this vast service to his country, where is his inconsistence to be found? During the American war, his love of his country urged him to condemn a conflict in violation of liberty—of British liberty and justice, which threatened a momentous loss to the state. Since the French Revolution, the same motive—a love of his country, and her freedom—determined him to stand forward in their defence, against all the terrors which (yawning wide) threatened to ingulph that constitution which gives this empire its ascendency among the nations of the world: Against all the disastrous phrensies which have rocked to its base almost every state in Europe, against all that has been poured from the foul jaws of every blatant bellower of sedition, this great man has stood unmoved. He has stood forward to oppose the death-flood of French madness, to raise a mound against its current, which may make it retrocede to its polluted sources; and that he has done, by arousing the *mind* of his country. In defending the laws and liberties of his country, he has shown that monarchy, religion, nobility, and freedom, are the well-twisted strands of the cable which hold the political bark: no one of them can sustain, in the mighty whirl of state tempests, the trust consigned to it;—it will yield like a cobweb; but, whilst we keep them in the close-blended twist which the cautious zeal of our ancestors have given them, and have found hearts aboard—the winds may rise and the waters roll in harmless sublimity."

From the North-Carolina Journal.

Heyday! Mr. Printer, bad times are come about—bad to us poor [illegible] that we must not eat roast pigs, lamb and chicken pies—That a man has not a right to do as he please. Fy! upon it, Mr. Printer, this will never do. A'nt we in a land of liberty? A'nt we a people? What did we take Cornwallis's army for—or obtain our independence—but that we should have *barbecues*, with plenty of grog, *without money and without price*, whenever Mr. R. and Mr. S. should offer for members of the assembly? And I would be glad to know, Mr. Printer, what other good our assemblymen do us?—A'nt they well able to afford it? Don't they vote their own, nay, and give themselves 25s. a day, besides their travelling expences? Ought we not therefore to have a share? It is true, our sheriff, on opening the poll, reads a terrible oath, he says they must take, before they are admitted to their seats, about giving away any gifts, gratuity, or reward, either directly or indirectly; but that is their own look-out, and no concern of ours—we follow the good old apostle's advice—" Eating [and drinking] whatever is set before us, asking no question for conscience' sake."—Yes! Mr. R. and Mr. S. are clever, generous fellows, and I will vote for them all my life, if I can get *barbecues* and have plenty of grog, *without money and without price*—that's the fun of it, Mr. Printer; for who could ask it on easier terms than for a silly vote, which we must give to somebody, and it is little matter to us to whom. But I fear bad times are now coming on—bad, indeed, for they would wish to prevent our candidates from shewing their generosity, mixing with the common people, levelling all distinctions, and exercising the true inequality of the rights of man.—Curse on their aristocratical sentiments, I say. For my part, however, I am determined, let them say what they will, to vote for Mr. R. as long as he offers, and gives roast pig and brandy *without money and without price.*

☞ Thus observable the decline of virtue and independence in our country, from whence the most dreadful consequences must ensue. In many countries we find men, without character and without parts, insidious in their attempts, giving barbecues and a little knavish cheer, thereby deluding the ignorant, and cajoling them out of their best privilege of freemen. Hence we too often see the same mean spirit of electioneering prevailing in the Legislature, whereby the dignity and honour of the state is too frequently prostituted to the greatest sycophants and time servers, and persons destitute of talents, virtue, or respectability, elected to the highest offices.—Not many years past it may be remembered that the legislature was composed of many men of the first talents and information, and possessed of true republican virtues—but now, alas! the business of electioneering has become so base in its name, that those characters are generally excluded, either for the want of knavery or a degenerate mind. What may we not expect from a situation like this—where sycophancy is too commonly the ladder of promotion? How often do we see men selling their liberty of choice for the lowest of all prices, a drink of grog? Worse than the patriarch of old, who sold his birthright for a mess of porridge, may we not expect soon to become bondmen and servants to fools and knaves—worse masters than even Pharoah!—*O tempora! O cives! O mores!*

[All this is bad enough to be sure. It is shocking work to suffer a man to barbecue himself into Congress; but the North Carolinians never yet sent to Congress (or at least to my knowledge) a *bankrupt* or a man that had made *a fraudulent transfer of his property!* To make [illegible] choices as these is the exclusive privilege of [illegible] state, which boasts of being *an example to* the rest of the Union.—A precious example truely!]

From the COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.

Extract of a letter from London, June 5.

" The administration here has received a letter by a Mr. Morris, who says he was at *St. Domingo*, and in the confidence of Santhonax. That Santhonax hired a number of persons to go into the United States, and set fire to the populous towns. That some had returned, *received their reward*, and had gone thence again. The writer mentions their names. One of the ministry has furnished Mr. King a copy of the letter."

[*This if fact, caps the climax, I think, of French* FRIENDSHIP. *This is " drawing closer the bands which unite the two nations," with a vengeance!*

Some persons will say that it is impossible the thing should be; and, seven years ago, I would have said so too; but we have now the book of experience open before us, and if, in our reasoning, we proceed, like the Mathematicians, from the known to the unknown, I fancy it will not require a communication from Mr. King, or any body else, to convince us of the existence of this most hellish plan of destruction.

What is the deed, however base and horrible its nature, from which the French have shrunk? Where is the instance of their having pardoned an offence against their pride; and what is the means of vengeance that they have left unemployed?

Can it be supposed that those who erected assassination into a virtue by fixing the hat of the bloody Ankerstrom in their legislative chamber, and who promulgated their debates on the decree for raising a corps of 1200 assassins; can it be supposed that those who ordered a populous and superb city, the second in their country, and in some respects the first in the world, to be reduced to ashes; can [illegible] such monsters would hesitate a moment to spread the horrors of conflagration through the towns of a people who had wounded their upstart pride, by rejecting all their overtures of blasting fraternity? Such a supposition would be a direct contradiction to every principle of reason and to all the effects of experience.

And what is the exciting cause; who is the master agent to whom the desolating expedition is imputed? SANTHONAX. *The* PHILANTHROPIC *Santhonax! The incendiary general, the [illegible] of the finest Island in the creation. Would he who could with raptures behold the volumes of flame ascending to the [illegible] from the town of Cape François, and who could revel amidst its succeeding horrors; would such a wretch, think you, feel a moment's remorse at the destruction of every town in America? As well might you think that the wolf would spare the lamb, merely on account of his being of a different flock from that he had been used to feed on.*]

From the Albany Centinel.

MR. ANDREWS,

By recording in the CENTINEL the following instances of *democratic veracity*, you will gratify

A Customer.

In the debate on the reported address to the President, during the last session of Congress, *citizen* Edward Livingston, among other silly things, said, " Oh! let me not pass unnoticed *that joy, which I so well remember to have beamed* on every countenance, *upon the inspiring tidings that France had joined her arms to ours, in defence of our liberties.*—No, it never can be erased from my heart: in the gloomy horrors of desolation and an assassinating war, *I could read, by the light of those flames which consumed my paternal mansion, by the joy that sparkled in every eye*, how great were the consequences of her union to America. I feel the revival of *that animating joy* kindle this moment in my bosom, I will ever cherish it in my heart."

Reader, pause a moment, and then judge of the veracity of *citizen* Livingston's statement. His paternal mansion was consumed in the autumn of 1777; yet he tells us that *he so well remembered to have read by the light of the flames which consumed it*, results from a treaty not made till about *four months* after, at Paris. To crown all, at the moment he delivered his speech, [illegible] the revival of that animating joy [illegible] in his bosom." It is a pity the young [illegible] had not said that he anticipated all this [illegible] joy; or that it existed in his *mind's eye.*

Those who talk of *blushing* for a man whose talents, veracity, and real love of country, have never been questioned except by a factious gang of pretended patriots, who, in the pursuit of promoting themselves to office, have villified those eminent characters whose virtues and talents have procured to them the confidence of the people, should think of *blushing* for themselves.

From the same Paper.

A meeting 'tis said has been called in Virginia, for the purpose of recommending amendments to the state constitution. (Should

of heaven, that I never did by myself or any other, or indirectly, say a syllable, nor attempt any kind of influence. I can further protest, in the same awful presence, that I never did, by myself, or any other, directly or indirectly, write, dictate or procure any one sentence or sentiment to be inserted *in his, or any other gazette*, to which my name was not affixed or that of my office. I surely need not except here a thing so foreign to the present subject as a little paragraph about our Algerine captives, which I put once into Fenno's paper."[16] This language is very far from the expressions of a Robespierre, openly writing to his constituents, of a Marat denouncing his enemies and the enemies of the nation. The American statesmen had editors chosen with care, and they sought to give to their respective newspapers a value which would render acceptable the articles or bits of news that they wished to insert. Jefferson, in spite of his pretension, depended at first upon the *National Gazette*, which was directed by the scholar, poet, sea-captain, Philip Freneau, who was at the same time "Clerk for Languages" at the Department of State. He was a gifted writer, a sincere and sometimes eloquent poet, an ardent revolutionist. He was educated at the College of New Jersey (Princeton), where he received from Witherspoon and his other masters a profound love of liberty. He was of French descent, and thoroughly understood the French language.[17] His qualities and abilities were many, but he does not seem to have been an efficient manager or a good business man. His paper is, without doubt, the best that I know of among the papers of the Eighteenth Century. It contains a short and general résumé of European news, some semi-satirical local items which are very amusing, and literary articles which are generally vigorous and often powerful. The reader feels that it was edited with love and pride. It lived two years, and had an agitated career, fighting against Hamilton and the Federalists, and perpetually clamoring for more editorial freedom and for more publicity regarding the acts of the Government and of Congress. After its disappearance Jefferson gave his support (but in an even more cautious and mysterious way) to the *Aurora General Advertiser*, which was published in Philadelphia by Benjamin Franklin Bache, beloved grandson of Dr. Franklin, who had taken him as a small boy to Europe, placed him in a school at Geneva, and later brought him to live with him at Passy. There the lad had watched the marvellous career and manifold activities of his grandfather; he had worked with him at his press, and Franklin, finding in the youth a promising disposition to become a good printer and editor, had sent him to Paris to study the latest methods of printing at Didot's. Benjamin Franklin Bache seems to have had fine personal qualities, a good deal of charm and manly beauty, and a quick and generous mind.[18] His exceptional education had made him develop more quickly than most boys of his generation. Unfortunately, he immediately became involved in the painful and terrible quarrels of the first decade under the American Constitution, and his premature death, before he was thirty, prevented the revelation of his true character. His attacks on Washington have given him a bad reputation, which I do not consider entirely justified. Nearly all of his mistakes and rash acts can be explained by his youth, the influence

of environment and the excitement of those days. The *Aurora* was more violent and more difficult to handle than the *National Gazette*, but Bache was a better newspaper man than Freneau. His paper was a large daily sheet, in which particular care was devoted to the setting forth of the news, which was furnished in great abundance. Otherwise it resembled the *Gazette* of Freneau, although it seems to have been edited in a more lucid manner, and, in the beginning at least, was printed with more typographical perfection, which seems to show that Bache had not forgotten the lessons of Didot. To offset the influence of this newspaper, which represented democracy and French thought, the Federalist party established several papers. But even before Freneau and Bache had begun to publish their papers, the Federalists had created the *Gazette of the United States*, which was directed by the honest, hard-working, poor and dull Fenno,[19] who, in defending the cause confided to him, showed the same vehemence that Freneau and Bache displayed in supporting democratic principles. He was equally violent, convinced and vulgar. But he was never a successful newspaper man. He was tiresome, and his paper seems never to have given him really enough to live on.

In 1797 there lived in Philadelphia an Englishman, William Cobbett, who founded *Porcupine's Gazette* and produced examples of very coarse, but very clever, polemic literature in favor of Federalism. Cobbett ruined himself by the excess of his violence. During the epidemic of yellow fever he carried on a fierce controversy with Matthew Carey and Dr. Benjamin Rush (the latter of whom was a Democrat in politics) over the proper method of treating that disease, with the result that he was adjudged guilty of libel, and was obliged to discontinue the publication of his newspaper, which had had a prompt and seemingly complete success.[20] His was, in fact, one of the first American newspapers to publish two editions a day.*[21]

Thus we see the rôle played by a newspaper in America about 1797. It allowed no controversy to pass without taking a hand in it. To attract attention and curiosity and to sustain interest, it was constantly necessary to find a subject for discussion; this discussion had to be striking and easy of comprehension, and the subject matter had to be presented in general and simple terms. The American papers were destined for heterogeneous groups scattered over a vast territory. They were not able to indulge in subtleties and allusions, as could the newspapers edited in Paris and London. They had to aim at the essential and to be contented with the elementary. Consequently, after groping a while, they discovered which topics possessed lasting interest for their public, and, in the main, since 1790 the same subjects have been discussed by the American press. In 1798 the press campaign was directed in favor of or against participation in European quarrels. In the elections of 1800 it had for its center Jefferson, accused of immorality, of chimerical idealism and of a dangerous tendency to drag the United States, at the expense of their real interests, into the formation of a sort of democratic league with the nations of Europe. It is in the newspapers that we find stated precisely and clearly the

* Samuel H. Smith was doing the same with the *New World*, and preceded Cobbett in this by a few months.

16.

Porcupine's Gazette, September 5, 1797.

Third Page.

Printed in Philadelphia by William Cobbett.

Illustrating the scruples of an Eighteenth Century editor, when he printed news which he wished to believe, but did not altogether trust—"Glorious news, (if true.)" (fourth column).

salutary alterations take place, it may be hoped they will have some influence in restoring to political soundness of mind a majority of the Congressional members from Virginia, and operate to disband that phalanx of faction which has so long disgraced the *ancient dominion*—a phalanx, one of whose file-leaders (*Giles*,) has so publicly declared that he has no confidence in the government.—While at the same time himself and followers have been pursuing a conduct that has rendered them unworthy the confidence or trust of all who do not wish to see their country subjected to a "*fraternal hug*," which may place their rights and privileges under foreign controul.)

From the same Paper.

A Receipt to make a Gentleman of Taste.

Take any garment for a coat, that is of equal size at both ends, and that will hang on a man like a cartman's frock; the hair which nature, by mistake, made to cover the spindle which joins the head to the trunk, must be turned up under the hat, so as to display that *charming* part of the body the nape of the neck: Then paste a patch of frizzley hair from each ear to the chin, daub it over with pomatum, and cover it with powder. Set this figure a walking—or seat him by the ladies with a segar in his mouth—and the work is done!

Note. To make him a first rate beau, add ten yards of tape to each knee, and tie a large pudding under his chin.

ANECDOTES.

Anecdote of Dr. Cheyne.

Whilst some one was talking before this acute Scotchman of the excellence of human nature, "*Hoot, hoot, mon*, said he, *human nature is a rogue and a scoundrel, or why would "it perpetually stand in need of laws and of "religion.*"

Anecdote of opposition.

When Sir Robert Walpole first proposed his excise law in 1733, the opposition in parliament thought so well of the scheme, that they held themselves bound in conscience not to oppose it. Lord Bolingbroke, however, sent round to their leaders, and asked them, whether they wished that sir Robert should be minister for ever. "It is, said he, one of the wisest schemes "that ever entered into the head of a minister, and it is for that reason you ought to "oppose it. A foolish scheme, of course, "brings disgrace on the person who proposes it. So go down to the House of Commons; call John Bull's house his castle; "and talk of the tyranny and oppression of "the regulations of the excise." This was done so effectually, and so great a clamour was raised among the *sovereign people*, that the minister was obliged to give up this very wise scheme; which he did in one of the best speeches he ever made.

Anecdote of Louis XI. king of France.

It was a favorite maxim with this prince, that "The king who does not know how to "dissemble, does not know how to reign." Tho' cruel, perfidious and rapacious, having no regard for the more necessary internal appendages of devotion, he gave very much into the external marks of it. "His body," says one of his co-temporaries, "was entirely covered with reliques and scapularies, to "which some supposed religious virtue was "attached, and on his hat he always wore a "leaden image of the virgin, to which he "paid such religious respect and veneration, "that whenever he was about to do any "thing wicked or unjust, he always put it "aside. Having, however, committed what "acts of injustice and cruelty he thought fit "for his purpose, he assumed it again, and "prayed in great confidence to her whose "image it represented." It is said of this Louis, that being dangerously ill one time, he sent the following letter to the Prior dame de Sellis: "Sir Prior, my friend, I most earnestly intreat you to pray to God and our "lady of Selles for me, that they will be so "good as to give me a quartan ague: for "my physicians tell me that I have a disorder from which I cannot recover, unless I "am so fortunate as to have the quartan ague." At another time, being sick, and hearing the priest pray to St. Eutropius, *to grant him health of mind and of body*; he ordered him to suppress what respected the health of his *mind*, and not to ask for too many things at once.

This Frenchman was doubtless a hypocritical scoundrel: but he was not so bad as the modern tyrants. He paid some regard to sacred things, and the common sense of mankind: but they commit the most atrocious deeds; they lie, steal, rob and stab with magnanimity, law, justice and humanity on their lips.

BUSH HILL, or

Pennsylvania Tea Gardens

THE public are respectfully informed that from the inclemency of the weather and the present alarm in the city, the *Concerts are suspended for this season*; but that the public can be supplied with *Breakfasts, Tea, Coffee, Relishes, the best of Wines and Liquors* of all kinds at the usual rates of other taverns: Likewise, *Dinners* for large or small parties at the shortest notice, and at hours most convenient to themselves.—From the airy situation of the place, and our strict attention to the business, we flatter ourselves will meet the approbation of our friends and the public.

Bates and Darley.

August 28 †d6teod7t

Foreign Intelligence.

LISLE, June 29.

The minister of the interior, Benezech, has written a letter to the municipality, in which he engages it to justify, by its zeal, the confidence with which the directory has honored that city, in chusing it for the place of the negociations for peace, about to be opened with England. The municipality has published the following proclamation on this subject:

The Municipal Administration of Lisle to its Fellow Citizens.

"CITIZENS,

"The plenipotentiaries of the French republic arrive within our walls; they come to plant the olive of peace and to labour at the great work of the public felicity. The plenipotentiaries of England will join them in the commune, and bring with them all the pacific dispositions which will re-animate the hope of seeing the effusion of human blood stopped, of giving new life to agriculture and commerce, and of establishing the happiness so long expected by the French republic and all Europe. These circumstances, so fortunate for the friends of humanity, of order, and of public felicity, will exact from our fellow citizens a slight sacrifice of their time and their labour. But the sacrifice will appear light to them, when they will be the first to reap the advantages of them. Without waiting for the requisitions which circumstances may render necessary, we flatter ourselves that every one of our fellow citizens will lend his assistance in paying to the representatives of the two nations all due honour, to those whom two powerful rivals, willing to become friends, have chosen for the purpose of bringing about the common happiness. Our fellow citizens and brethren in arms are informed, that the local national guard of the commune, will take up arms on the first signal of the arrival of the ministers of the two nations; that they will be received with a discharge of the artillery of the place, that the troops of the line and the national guard will line the road from the gate to the habitation destined for the ministers; and that there will be a guard of honor provided for the respective presidents of the two legations. There will be, besides this, a guard stationed every day, which will be regulated according to circumstances.

"Given at a sitting held on the 25th June, 1797."

Domestic Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 4.

The following we believe to be the authentic particulars relative to the barbarous treatment received by the ship Fame of Philadelphia, from a French privateer.

Yesterday arrived at the watering place, the ship Fame, belonging to Messrs Odier, Bosquet and brothers, capt. Robert Willson, who sailed from the Capes of the Delaware on the 27th ult. bound for Havre de Grace, with several French ladies and gentlemen passengers. Captain Willson informs us that on the 29th, in lat. 38, 30, Sandy Hook being distance about 60 leagues, he saw two brigs, one of which gave him chase; at 11 A. M. finding he could not escape her, he shortened sail—at half past 11, the brig being within cannon shot, and having no colours hoisted fired a shot, which wounded madame Fatan, a lady passenger, very severely, by carrying away half her breast, and broke her arm in two places: They then boarded the ship, and commenced to ransack her in every quarter; finding part of an English flag on board, they laid hold of two French negro boys, and threatened to hang them if they would not disclose some particulars respecting the ship's papers—the elder boy gave them no satisfaction, but the younger being intimidated, said that the captain had hid his papers. They then commenced a second search and finding nothing to induce a further detention, after stealing from the captain a pair of gold knee buckles, they suffered him to proceed on his voyage at 7 o'clock, P. M. Captain Willson through motives of humanity to save the life of his passenger, landed her, with her husband in this city on Friday, in the afternoon; and we are happy to understand, by surgical aid, there is a probability of saving her life.

When they first came on board captain Willson, they called the brig Eagle, and said she was commanded by captain Marrew, but when captain Willson asked them for a certificate to shew that he had been boarded by them, they said her name was the Camite, captain Marret. She mounts 14 guns and is full of men.

Captain Willson has noted a protest against the above proceeding, before Tennis Wortman, Esq. Notary Public, of this city.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 2.

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From the Baltimore Federal Gazette.

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Philadelphia, Sept. 5.

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So much for Barney's *bravery*. He's brave, my dear Sir, when he meets a defenceless merchantman, or when a poor negro, who has the dreadful misfortune to be his slave, is crouching beneath his lash; but that kind of bravery that manfully meets its match, and scorns to yield unwounded even to superior force, he knows no more than a hog knows of cleanliness or a republican Frenchman of freedom and humanity.

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GLORIOUS NEWS, (if true.)

I stop the press to inform my readers of the *pleasing news* this moment come to hand, in a letter from New-York to a gentleman in this city; which is, that the Spaniards, in spite of their cowardice, at last ventured out of Cadiz harbour, to engage the gallant Earl of St. Vincent's, who completely defeated them, sunk *seven*, and took a great part of the remainder.

Mind, I do not answer for the truth of this *most delightful news*; but the situation in which the last accounts left the two fleets, the well known poltroonery of the Dons, and the as well known bravery of their enemies, render it extremely probable.

ANOTHER PROCLAMATION CASE!

A young man of a genteel appearance, but destitute, I believe, of any family connections in the city, was, about the middle of last week, taken violently ill of the *yellow fever*. Fearful of being dragged to the *Wigwam hospital* by the myrmidons of the governor and the Committee of Health, he lay in his room for the term of four days, without suffering a physician to be called in to visit him. He lodged, as I have been informed, in Fourth near South-street. On Saturday night last, about 11 o'clock, he suddenly fell into a high and fierce delirium. In this most deplorable of all conditions, he sprang wildly out of bed, stunned his landlady by a severe blow, and without having dressed himself, rushed with an uncontroulable fury into the street.—Thus led by the irregular and unresistable suggestions of a shattered mind, or vainly urged on, perhaps, in quest of an asylum from the agony which he suffered, he wandered along thro' the solitude of the night about the distance of three or four squares from the place where he had lain. Exhausted at length by sufferings and by fatigue, he sunk down, *almost breathless*, on the brink of a large pond of water in the commons, to which he might possibly have betaken himself with a view to extinguish the fire of his thirst. In this melancholy situation he was found by Dr. Church, who made every possible exertion to render him assistance. But it was now too late to be benefited by any description of human aid. The flame of life gleamed faintly from the socket, and though brightened for a few minutes by the Doctor's assiduous and benevolent exertions, it became in a very short time extinct, to be re-kindled no more!

A case pregnant with such horror and distress as the preceding, might furnish a suitable subject for the most serious and solemn reflections. In these, however, I have neither leisure or inclination to indulge myself at present. I would only ask, in what state must that man's conscience be, who being well apprized of the actual existence of such scenes of calamity among his fellow-citizens, suffers notwithstanding to continue unrevoked that *execrable instrument* from which they have, in a great measure, resulted! It is indeed true that in order to counteract the pernicious influence of the governor's proclamation, the Committee of health have thought proper to declare, in the public prints, that they do not mean to carry it fully into effect. From this step, however, (laudable as the motives which led to it may be) but little, if any good has as yet resulted. A numerous and unfortunate class of our fellow-citizens do not repose confidence in this declaration of the committee. They view it in the light of an artful lure, made use of to draw forth an early knowledge of their illness, that they may with the greater ease be arrested, and dragged to the hospital. It is a truth which cannot be too often repeated, that nothing short of an *unequivocal revocation* of this instrument of writing, by the same authority by which it was issued, can in any measure prevent the numerous and weighty evils which it will otherwise produce.

C

City Hospital Report,

From 4th to 5th Sept. in the morning.

Admitted since last Report,

James Mechlin, Mrs. Toy's, Third street corner German.
Ben (a negro) Peter Brown's, Esq. Kensington.
Muna (ditto) Mr. Thomson's, 180 South Front street.
John Chapman, Stone-yard, corner Front and South.
John Lellers, Mr. Kerlet's, Water below Almond street.
Ann Jane Folkil, Mrs. Larcom's, Front, 3 doors from Almond.
John Brown, George's street between Plumb and Shippen.

DISCHARGED,

Joseph Connell, admitted the 22d ult.

DIED,

Wm. Hender—n, admitted the 3d instant,
Jacob Shoemaker, 2d do.
Robert M'Gowan, 1st do.

Remaining last report.	23	
Admitted,	7	30
Discharged	1	
Died	3	4
		26
Remains in Hospital		
Convalescents	6	
Sick	20	

Three of whom are doubtful cases.

Burials in City Hospital burial-ground since the return made by Mr. Andrew Brown yesterday, to this morning.

From the city suburbs	3	
From the hospital	3	6

(Signed) Stephen Girard.
Caleb Lownes.
John Connell.

Port of Philadelphia.

ARRIVED. Days.

Brig Sally, Yardley, Jamaica —
Ballast, T. Stewart

Came up from the Fort.

Brig Enterprize, Langdon, Jamaica
Rum, Wharton and Lewis.

CLEARED.

Brig George, Hill, Cape Francois
John, Smith, St. Jago de Cuba
Schr. Two Brothers, Pearce, Boston
Nancy, Golden, Curracoa
Polly, Hall, Snowhill
Sloop Industry, Rigby do.
Sally, Anthony, R. Island

BUSH-HILL, *Sept.* 4, 1797.

The Creditors

Of the above Concern are hereby requested to meet at the above Tavern on Wednesday next at 3 o'clock, in order to arrange a final adjustment of their respective Claims and Demands.

Six Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on last Saturday night, an apprentice boy, by trade a taylor, named Archibald Murray.—He is of a mischievous temper, has a down look, is a noted liar, and addicted to many other bad vices.—The above reward will be paid to any person delivering him to the keeper of the jail in Philadelphia.

All persons (the keepers of the prisons excepted) are cautioned not to harbour or employ him, as they will be prosecuted according to law.

EDWARD SCOTT.

Sept. 4. 13t

Facts cannot be contradicted, and the strongest *Evidence is Proof.*

VENEREAL COMPLAINTS

Still continue to be diligently attended to in every stage of that disagreeable disease, *WITHOUT THE USE OF MERCURY*, or restriction to any particular diet—on application to

DR. SHEED,

Regularly bred to the profession of Medicine and Midwifery; and upwards of thirty years in practice.

Objections (hitherto made by many gentlemen with respect to his public situation) must now cease—he has removed from No. 19, Carters Alley, to Eighth street, corner of South street—None can be more private.

He pledges himself to those who may stand in need of his assistance (and do call upon him) to perfect the cure of every case he undertakes, with ease, speed and safety to the patient.

The great preference given for years past, even in this city, to his method of treating complaints of the above description, bids him hope that sufficient proof has been already given of its virtues, and powerful effects.

Seminal weakness in either sex (if not too far advanced in years) effectually cured in a few weeks, by the use of his medicine.

Persons of respectability (none others) from the country or elsewhere, wishing privacy while under cure, may be accommodated.

N. B. Cases in either sex he solemnly promises to keep secret.—Letters (post paid) fully stating the case duly attended to.

Sept. 5 dtf

16*a*.

Porcupine's Gazette, September 5, 1797.

Third Page.

Printed in Philadelphia by William Cobbett.

An earlier issue of the newspaper for the same day as the preceding facsimile (No. 16), showing how newspapermen of the Eighteenth Century rushed important news into print.

falutary alterations take place, it may be hoped they will have some influence in restoring to political soundness of mind a majority of the Congress and members from Virginia, and operate to disband that phalanx of faction which has so long disgraced the *ancient dominion*—a phalanx, one of whose file-leaders (*Giles*,) has so publicly declared that he has no confidence in the government.—While at the same time himself and followers have been pursuing a conduct that has rendered them unworthy the confidence or trust of all who do not wish to see their country subjected to a "*fraternal hug*," which may place their rights and privileges under foreign controul.)

From the same Paper.

A Receipt to make a Gentleman of Taste.

Take any garment for a coat, that is of equal size at both ends, and that will hang on a man like a carman's frock; the hair which nature, by mistake, made to cover the spindle which joins the head to the trunk, must be turned up under the hat, so as to display that *charming* part of the body the nape of the neck: Then paste a patch of frizzley hair from each ear to the chin, daub it over with pomatum, and cover it with powder. Set this figure a walking—or seat him by the ladies with a segar in his mouth—and the work is done!

Note. To make him a first rate beau, add ten yards of tape to each knee, and tie a large pudding under his chin.

ANECDOTES.

Anecdote of Dr. Cheyne.

Whilst some one was talking before this acute Scotchman of the excellence of human nature, "*Hoot, hoot, mon*, said he, *human nature is a rogue and a scoundrel, or why would it perpetually stand in need of laws and of religion.*"

Anecdote of opposition.

When Sir Robert Walpole first proposed his excise law in 1733, the opposition in parliament thought so well of the scheme, that they held themselves bound in conscience not to oppose it. Lord Bolingbroke, however, set round to their leaders, and asked them, whether they wished that sir Robert should be minister for ever. "It is, said he, one of the wisest schemes that ever entered into the head of a minister, and it is for that reason you ought to oppose it. A foolish scheme, of course, brings disgrace on the person who proposes it. So go down to the House of Commons; call John Bull's house his castle; and talk of the tyranny and oppression of the regulations of the excise." This was done so effectually, and so great a clamour was raised among the *sovereign people*, that the minister was obliged to give up this very wise scheme; which he did in one of the best speeches he ever made.

Anecdote of Louis XI. king of France.

It was a favorite maxim with this prince, that "The king who does not know how to dissemble, does not know how to reign." Tho' cruel, perfidious and rapacious, having no regard for the more necessary internal appendages of devotion, he gave very much into the external marks of it. "His body," says one of his cotemporaries, "was entirely covered with reliques and scapularies, to which some supposed religious virtue was attached, and on his hat he always wore a leaden image of the virgin, to which he paid such religious respect and veneration, that whenever he was about to do any thing wicked or unjust, he always put it aside. Having, however, committed what acts of injustice and cruelty he thought fit for his purpose, he assumed it again, and prayed in great confidence to her whose image it represented." It is said of this Louis, that being dangerously ill one time, he sent the following letter to the Prior dame de Selles: "Sir Prior, my friend, I most earnestly intreat you to pray to God and our lady of Selles for me, that they will be so good as to give me a quartan ague; for my physicians tell me that I have a disorder from which I cannot recover, unless I am so fortunate as to have the quartan ague." At another time, being sick, and hearing the priest pray to St. Eutropius, to grant him health of mind and of body; he ordered him to suppress what respected the health of his mind, and not to ask for too many things at once.

This Frenchman was doubly a hypocritical scoundrel: but he was not so bad as the modern tyrants. He paid some regard to sacred things, and the common sense of mankind: but they commit the most atrocious deeds; they lie, steal, rob and stab with magnanimity, law, justice and humanity on their lips.

BUSH HILL, or

Pennsylvania Tea Gardens

THE public are respectfully informed that from the inclemency of the weather and the present alarm in the city, the *Concerts are suspended for this season*; but that the public can be supplied with *Breakfasts, Tea, Coffee, Relishes, the best of Wines and Liquors* of all kinds at the usual rates of other taverns: Likewise, *Dinners* for large or small parties at the shortest notice, and at hours most convenient to themselves.—From the airy situation of the place, and our strict attention to the business, we flatter ourselves will meet the approbation of our friends and the public.

Eates and Darley.

August 28 t&cod7t

Foreign Intelligence.

LISLE, June 29.

The minister of the interior, Benezech, has written a letter to the municipality, in which he engages it to justify, by its zeal, the confidence with which the directory has honored that city, in chusing it for the place of the negociations for peace, about to be opened with England. The municipality has published the following proclamation on this subject:

The Municipal Administration of Lisle to its Fellow Citizens.

"CITIZENS,

"The plenipotentiaries of the French republic arrive within our walls; they come to plant the olive of peace and to labour at the great work of the public felicity. The plenipotentiaries of England will join them in the commune, and bring with them all the pacific dispositions which will re-animate the hope of seeing the effusion of human blood stopped, of giving new life to agriculture, and commerce, and of establishing the happiness so long expected by the French republic and all Europe. These circumstances, so fortunate for the friends of humanity, of order, and of public felicity, will exact from our fellow citizens a slight sacrifice of their time and their labour. But the sacrifice will appear light to them, when they will be the first to reap the advantages of them. Without waiting for the requisitions which circumstances may render necessary, we flatter ourselves that every one of our fellow citizens will lend his assistance in paying to the representatives of the two nations all due honour, to those whom two powerful rivals, willing to become friends, have chosen for the purpose of bringing about the common happiness. Our fellow citizens and brethren in arms are informed, that the local national guard of the commune, will take up arms on the first signal of the arrival of the ministers of the two nations; that they will be received with a discharge of the artillery of the place, that the troops of the line and the national guard will line the road from the gate to the habitation destined for the ministers; and that there will be a guard of honour provided for the respective presidents of the two legations. There will be, besides this, a guard stationed every day, which will be regulated according to circumstances.

"Given at a sitting held on the 25th June, 1797."

Domestic Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 4.

The following we believe to be the authentic particulars relative to the barbarous treatment received by the ship Fame of Philadelphia, from a French privateer.

Yesterday arrived at the watering place, the ship Fame, belonging to Messrs Odier, Bosquet and brothers, capt. Robert Willson, who sailed from the Capes of the Delaware on the 27th ult. bound for Havre de Grace, with several French ladies and gentlemen passengers. Captain Willson informs us that on the 29th, in lat. 38, 30, Sandy Hook being distance about 60 leagues, he saw two brigs, one of which gave him chase; at 11 A. M. finding he could not escape her, he shortened sail—at half past 12, the brig being within cannon shot, and having no colours hoisted fired a shot, which wounded madame Fatan, a lady passenger, very severely, by carrying away half her breast, and broke her arm in two places: They then boarded the ship, and commenced to ransack her in every quarter; finding part of an English flag on board, they laid hold of two French negro boys, and threatened to hang them if they would not disclose some particulars respecting the ship's papers—the elder boy gave them no satisfaction, but the younger being intimidated, said that the captain had hid his papers. They then commenced a second search and finding nothing to induce a further detention, after stealing from the captain a pair of gold knee buckles, they suffered him to proceed on his voyage at 7 o'clock, P. M. Captain Willson through motives of humanity to save the life of his passenger, landed her, with her husband in this city on Friday, in the afternoon; and we are happy to understand, by surgical aid, there is a probability of saving her life.

When they first came on board captain Willson, they called the brig Eagle, and said she was commanded by captain Marrew, but when captain Willson asked them for a certificate to shew that he had been boarded by them, they said her name was the Camite, captain Mauret. She mounts 14 guns and is full of men.

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BALTIMORE, Sept. 2.

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From Claypool's paper of yesterday morning.

Messrs. Claypoole,

I have just observed, that in the Gazette of the United States of the 31st ult. doctor William Currie, one of the *heroes of contagion*, has taken the liberty to give some hints respecting my opinion on the *present disease*,—permit me to inform him through the medium of your paper, that at a future period, he and his associates will be put to right, and convinced of their *ignorance*.

STEPHEN GIRARD.

ANOTHER PROCLAMATION CASE!

A young man of a genteel appearance, but destitute, I believe, of any family connections in the city, was, about the middle of last week, taken violently ill of the *yellow fever*. Fearful of being dragged to the *Wigwam hospital* by the myrmidons of the governor and the Committee of Health, he lay in his room for the term of four days, without suffering a physician to be called in to visit him. He lodged, as I have been informed, in Fourth near South street. On Saturday night last, about 11 o'clock, he suddenly fell into a high and fierce delirium. In this most deplorable of all conditions, he sprang wildly out of bed, stunned his landlady by a severe blow, and without having dressed himself, rushed with an uncontroulable fury into the street.—Thus led by the irregular and unresistable suggestions of a shattered mind, or vainly urged on, perhaps, in quest of an asylum from the agony which he suffered, he wandered along thro' the solitude of the night about the distance of three or four squares from the place where he had lain. Exhausted at length by sufferings and by fatigue, he sunk down, *an outcast breathless*, on the brink of a large pond of water in the commons, to which he might possibly have betaken himself with a view to extinguish the fire of his thirst. In this melancholy situation he was found by Dr. Church, who made every possible exertion to render him assistance. But it was now too late to be benefited by any description of human aid. The flame of life gleamed faintly from the sockets, and though brightened for a few minutes by the Doctor's assiduous and benevolent exertions, it became in a very short time extinct, to be re-kindled no more!

A case pregnant with such horror and distress as the preceding, might furnish a suitable subject for the most serious and solemn reflections. In these, however, I have neither leisure or inclination to indulge myself at present. I would only ask, in what state must that man's conscience be, who being well apprized of the actual existence of such scenes of calamity among his fellow-citizens, suffers notwithstanding to continue unrevoked that *execrable instrument* from which they have, in a great measure, resulted! It is indeed true that in order to counteract the pernicious influence of the governor's proclamation, the Committee of health have thought proper to declare, in the public prints, that they do not mean to carry it fully into effect. From this step, however, (laudable as the motives which led to it may be) but little, if any good has as yet resulted. A numerous and unfortunate class of our fellow-citizens do not repose confidence in this declaration of the committee. They view it in the light of an artful lure, made use of to draw forth an early knowledge of their illness, that they may [illegible]

t.l. It is a truth which cannot be too often repeated, that nothing short of an *unequivocal revocation* of this instrument of writing, by the same authority by which it was issued, can in any measure prevent the numerous and weighty evils which it will otherwise produce.

C

City Hospital Report.

From 4th to 5th Sept. in the morning.

Admitted since last Report,

James Mechlin, Mrs. Toy's, Third street corner German.

Ben (a negro) Peter Brown's, Esq. Kensington

Muns (ditto) Mr. Thomson's, 186 South Front street.

John Chapman, Stone-yard, corner Front and South.

John Lellers, Mr. Kerler's, Water below Almond street.

Ann Jane Fothil, Mrs. Larcom's, Front, 3 doors from Almond.

John Brown, George's street between Plumb and Shippen.

DISCHARGED,

Joseph Connell, admitted the 22d ult.

DIED,

Wm. Henderson, admitted the	3d instant,		
Jacob Shoemaker,	2d do.		
Robert M'Gowan,	1st do.		
Remaining last report:		23	
Admitted,		7—	30
Discharged		1	
Died		3—	4
Remains in Hospital			26
Convalescents	6		
Sick	20		

Three of whom are doubtful cases.

Burials in City Hospital burial-ground since the return made by Mr. Andrew Brown yesterday, to this morning.

From the city subinle	3	
From the hospital	3	6

(Signed) Stephen Girard.
Caleb Lownes.
John Connelly.

Port of Philadelphia.

ARRIVED — Days.

Brig Sally, Yardley, Jamaica
Ballast, T. Stewart.

Came up from the Fort:

Brig Enterprize, Langdon, Jamaica
Rum, Wharton and Lewis.

CLEARED.

Brig	George, Hill,	Cape Francois
	John, Smith,	St. Jago de Cuba
Schr.	Two Brothers, Pearce,	Boston
	Nancy, Golden,	Curracoa
	Polly, Hall,	Snowhill
Sloop	Industry, Rigby,	do.
	Sally, Anthony,	R. Island

BUSH-HILL, *Sept. 4*, 1797.

The Creditors

Of the above Concern are hereby requested to meet at the above Tavern on Wednesday next at 3 o'clock, in order to arrange a final adjustment of their respective Claims and Demands.

Six Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on last Saturday night, an apprentice boy, by trade a taylor, named Archibald Murray.—He is of a mischievous temper, has a down look, is a noted liar, and addicted to many other bad vices.—The above reward will be paid to any person delivering him to the keeper of the jail in Philadelphia.

All persons (the keepers of the prisons excepted) are cautioned against harbouring or employ him, as they will be prosecuted according to law.

EDWARD SCOTT.

Sept. 4. 13t

Facts can not be contradicted, and the strongest *Evidence is Proof.*

VENEREAL COMPLAINTS

Still continue to be diligently attended to in every stage of that disagreeable disease, WITHOUT THE USE OF MERCURY, or restriction to any particular diet—on application to

DR. SHEED

Regularly bred to the profession of Medicine and Midwifery; and upwards of thirty years in practice.

Objections (since to made by many gentlemen with respect to his public situation) must now cease—he has removed from No 19, Carters Alley, to Eighth street, corner of South street—None can be more private.

He pledges himself to those who may stand in need of his assistance (and he call upon them) to perfect the cure of every case he undertakes, with ease, speed and safety to the patient.

The great preference given for years past, even in this city, to his method of treating complaints of the above description, holds forth that sufficient proof that he has already given of its virtue, and powerful effects.

Seminal weakness in either sex (if not too far advanced in years) is actually cured in a few weeks, by the use of his medicine.

Persons of respectability (none others) from the country or elsewhere, wishing privacy, while under cure, may be accommodated.

N. B. Cases in either sex he speedily promises to keep secret—Letters (post paid), fully stating the case duly attended to.

Sept. 5. dtf

Northern Liberties, June [illegible], 1797

To the FREEMEN of the *City and County of Philadelphia*.

Being [illegible] solicit your votes and interest, at the ensuing election, for the place of Sheriff, which favour will be gratefully acknowledged, by, your obedient humble servant,

Jacob Servoss.

tutf

two conceptions of America which still divide Americans: *a.* the United States as an apostle nation which should serve as a model to other peoples and give them aid (the *Aurora*);[22] *b.* the United States, a privileged people who should isolate themselves in order to conserve the purity given by God, and to develop their virtues and their riches (the *Gazette of the United States*).[23] We would seek in vain for large works or for philosophical or political treatises in which these theories are set forth, but in 1799 and 1800 there was not a month in which the *Aurora* and the *Gazette of the United States* did not present them to their readers. While awakening and developing the sense of American unity, the newspapers realized that one of their principal reasons for existing should be to discuss the rules and conditions of relations with Europe. From the first they resolved to be the educators of the nation in respect to foreign policy. One could show their influence on many other subjects: unification of language, of customs and of literature, etc., but it seems to me that one could find no more striking and important characteristic of the formation of the American ideal than this tendency and this desire of the newspapers, from 1790 on, to make the foreign policy of the United States dependent on them and on public opinion.

The importance of this fact cannot be realized, unless we remember that no country, not even republican France, was then accustomed to having questions of foreign policy discussed by the people, or desired that the crowd should be informed of all that was done, said and thought in that field. In 1777 Vergennes issued an order forbidding people to discuss the American situation in the cafés of Paris;[24] and we see from the publication of M. Aulard, "Paris pendant le Directoire," that the Directory had spies in these cafés and did not hesitate to put in jail the customers who advanced too definite ideas on questions of foreign policy and expressed them too strongly.[25] The rule of secrecy in foreign affairs still prevailed everywhere else, while in America the newspapers had been strong enough to have it abrogated. When in 1794 Washington wished to prevent public discussion of the Jay Treaty, the text thereof was communicated (in spite of the express order of the President) to the *Aurora*, which published it immediately and caused it to be reproduced everywhere. Thus the first struggle between the Executive and the Press in America ended in favor of the latter.

NOTES

1. H. L. Osgood, *American Colonies in the Eighteenth Century*, III, 411-450.

2. On the relations of Franklin and Whitefield, see *Writings of Franklin* (edited by A. H. Smyth, 1906-7), I, 354-358. Franklin said of Whitefield in 1747, "he is a good man and I love him" (*ibid.*, II, 316); and again in 1771, "mentioning Mr. Whitefield, I cannot forbear expressing the pleasure it gave me to see in the Newspapers an account of the respect paid to his memory by your assembly. I knew him intimately, upwards of thirty years. His integrity, disinterestedness, and indefatigable zeal in prosecuting every good work, I have never seen equalled, I shall never see exceeded." (*Ibid.*, V, 308).

3. Osgood, *op. cit.*, III, 86.

4. A. H. Smyth's ed., *Writings of Franklin*, II, 92.

5. *Ibid.*, X, 84.

6. *Ibid.*, II, 215.

7. John S. Bassett, "Popular Churches After the Revolution," *Mass. Hist. Soc. Proceedings*, Series II, vol. 48, pp. 256-7.

8. Belknap Papers, *Mass. Hist. Soc. Collections*, Series V, vol. II, 61-2.

9. Isaiah Thomas, *History of Printing in America*, 2d ed., 1874, I, lxxi.

10. J. M. Lee, *History of American Journalism*, 60, 90-95, 97.

11. Thomas, *op. cit.*, I, 303-4.

12. *Ibid.*, I, lxxi.

13. On Carey see the very interesting book by E. L. Bradsher, *Matthew Carey, Editor, Author and Publisher*, New York, Columbia University Press, 1912.

14. *Ibid.*

15. Miller, *Retrospect of the Eighteenth Century*, quoted in Thomas, *op. cit.*, II, 200.

16. *Writings of Jefferson*, Monticello ed., VIII, 403-4.

17. S. E. Forman, *The Political Activities of Philip Freneau*. Johns Hopkins University Studies.

18. A. H. Smyth's ed., *Writings of Franklin*, VI, 410, 418; VII, 10, 43, 126; VIII, 304, 336; IX, 68, 89; X, 301, 363, 486.

19. I hope that we shall very soon have the interesting book which Miss E. Ward is writing on J. Fenno. Miss Ward was kind enough to let me see the letters of J. Fenno and of J. Ward Fenno, who succeeded his father as editor of the *Gazette of the United States*.

20. G. D. H. Cole, *The Life of W. Cobbett*, 48-68.

21. J. M. Lee, *op. cit.*, 139.

22. See the *Aurora*, March 19, 1799.

23. See the *Gazette of the United States*, July 5, 1799.

24. See "Correspondances bretonnes du XVIIIe Siècle," in *Revue d'Anjou*, t. 77, p. 87.

25. Aulard, *Paris pendant le Directoire*, II, 567; IV, 571.

17.

Aurora. General Advertiser, March 15, 1797.

First Page.

Printed in Philadelphia by Benjamin Franklin Bache.

Showing the space taken in the newspapers by literary advertisements.

General Advertiser.

AURORA

SURGO UT PROSIM.

PUBLISHED (DAILY) BY BENJ. FRANKLIN BACHE, No. 112, MARKET, BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

EIGHT DOLLARS per ann.) WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1797. (No. 1939.

Philadelphia, March 8th 1797.

BY Virtue of a Writ of VENDITIONI EXPONAS to me directed will be exposed to PUBLIC SALE, at the MERCHANTS' COFFEE HOUSE in SECOND-street, on MONDAY the 20th day of MARCH instant, the following MESSUAGES, LANDS, TENEMENTS, and PREMISES, to wit,

No. 1. A messuage, plantation, and tract of land, in BRIDGLEY Township, PHILADELPHIA County, bounded by lands of THOMAS MIFFLIN, Esq. and others and by the river Schuylkill, and containing [illegible] acres.

No. 2. A plantation and tract of land, with a mansion house called CHATELEY HALL, in the NORTHERN LIBERTIES Township, Point-No-Point, bounded by lands of THOMAS BOULLSLEY, GEORGE FOX, and others, and containing 256 acres and 70 perches, more or less.

No. 3. A three story brick messuage or tenement, kitchen, stable, and two lots or pieces of ground, thereto belonging, situate on the South side of SASSAFRAS-STREET, and East side of Delaware SEVENTH STREET, in the city of PHILADELPHIA, containing in breadth East and West 76 feet, and in length North and South 88 feet, bounded Southward by ground late of JOSEPH WILSON, and Eastward by ground late of JOHN SHULTS.

No 4. A lot of ground on the South side of SASSAFRAS street, at the distance of 18 feet 6 inches from the East side of the above mentioned lot No. 3, containing in breadth East and West 55 feet 6 inches, and in length North and South 88 feet, bounded on the West by ground late of JOHN SHULTS, and Southward and Eastward by ground late of JOSEPH WILSON.

No. 5. A lot or piece of ground situate in the NORTHERN LIBERTIES, on the South West side of the Wissahiccon Road, and near the Falls of Schuylkill, and bounding on said river, containing 5 acres and an half, more or less, subject to a rent charge of 15 shillings per annum.

No. 6 Two contiguous lots of land, situate on the North side of HIGH street in the said city, marked in the plan of city lots, No. 1890 and 1891, between Schuylkill FIFTH and SIXTH streets, breadth together 49 feet, length 180 feet to a 20 feet wide alley.

No 7. Two other lots of ground contiguous to each other, situate on the South side of HIGH street, 168 feet distant from the East side of Delaware THIRTEENTH street, marked in said plan No. 1996 and 1997, breadth together 48 feet, length 80 feet

No 8. A lot of ground composed of 7 contiguous lots, marked in said plan 2055 a 2061, situate on the North side of FILBERT street, at the distance of 75 feet from the West side of THIRTEENTH street, containing in breadth 175 feet, and in length 150 feet to a 20 feet wide alley.

No 9 A lot of ground composed of 7 contiguous lots marked in said plan No. 2082 a No. 2088, situate on the South side of MULBERRY street, at the distance of 75 feet from the West side of THIRTEENTH STREET, containing in breadth 175 feet and in length 137 feet to a 20 feet wide alley.

No. 10 A lot of ground marked in said plan No. 2126, situate on the East side of Schuylkill EIGHTH street, at the distance of 255 feet from the South side of HIGH street, containing in breadth 25 feet, and in length 122 feet and an half, more or less, to the public square.

Seized and taken in execution, and sold by JOHN BAKER, Sheriff.

March 13. 3

Philadelphia, March 8, 1797.

BY virtue of a writ of VENDITIONI EXPONAS to me directed, will be exposed to PUBLIC SALE at the MERCHANT'S COFFEE-HOUSE in SECOND STREET, on MONDAY the twentieth day of MARCH instant, at 7 o'clock in the evening, all the MESSUAGE, TENEMENT, and PIECE of LAND situate in the MOYAMENSING township, in the county of PHILADELPHIA, bounded by land of ROBERT SMITH, JAMES LOWNDES, JOHN ASHTON and wife, and by MOYAMENSING Lane, containing two acres and thirteen perches more or less. Also, all that certain lot or piece of ground situate on the east side of DELAWARE FIFTH street, between PINE and LOMBARD streets, in the city of PHILADELPHIA, containing in breadth on Fifth street twenty feet, and in depth one hundred feet; bounded on the north by ground granted to THOMAS KINGSTON, on the eastward by ground of EDWARD BURD, on the south by ground granted to HENRY MOILER, and on the west by FIFTH street aforesaid. Subject to a yearly rent charge of forty dollars. Also, all that three story brick kitchen and the lots or pieces of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the north east corner of DELAWARE FIFTH and LOMBARD streets, in the said city, containing in front on FIFTH street, forty-one feet, and in length or depth on LOMBARD street fifty-eight feet and an half to a three feet wide alley, bounded on the north by ground now or late of EDWARD BURD, on the east by the said three feet wide alley, on the south by LOMBARD street aforesaid, and on the west by the said FIFTH street, subject to a yearly rent charge of sixty Spanish silver milled dollars. Also, four two story frame messuages, and the lots or pieces of ground thereto belonging, situate on the north side of PINE street, in the said city, containing in breadth on PINE street sixty feet, and in length or depth eighty-five, bounded eastward by a twenty-six feet street, laid out by and between PHILEMON DICKINSON and ISRAEL PEMBERTON, northward by ROBERT ALLISON's ground, westward by ground of WILLIAM BINGHAM, and southward by the said PINE street— Subject to a yearly rent of eighty Spanish silver milled dollars. And also, all that two story frame messuage and [illegible] house, and lot or piece of ground, situate [illegible] north side of PINE street, and east [illegible] six feet street or alley between Four [illegible] streets, in the said city, containing in [illegible] PINE street aforesaid twenty feet, and in [illegible] depth on the said thirty-six feet street [illegible] ty-seven feet to a [illegible] wide alley, be the same in breadth more or less—bounded on the south by PINE street aforesaid, on the west by the said thirty-six feet street, on the north by the said wide alley, and on the east by ground of GEORGE SIMPSON.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of GEORGE GREEN, and sold by JOHN BAKER, Sheriff.

A Gold Watch

FOUND YESTERDAY AFTERNOON. The owner by calling at the office of the AURORA, proving property, and paying for this advertisement, may have it restored.

March 7. d

For SALE, at the Office of the AURORA,

No. 112, MARKET-STREET,

A Private Library,

THE property of a GENTLEMAN about to return to EUROPE. Those acquainted with books will perceive that this select collection contains in HISTORY, POLITICS, AGRICULTURE, &c. many rare and valuable works, difficultly, if at all procurable, among the AMERICAN and EUROPEAN BOOKSELLERS.

	Doll.	Cts
Smith's wealth of nations, 3 vol.	5.	
Born and Ferber's Travels,	1	25
Nicholson's Chemistry,	2	25
Melmoth's Essays,		50
Daniel's History of France, 5 vol. (scarce)	7	50
Addison's Works, 4 vol.	6	
Robinson Crusoe,	1	25
Blackstone's Commentaries, 4 vol. 8vo.	5	
do. do. 12mo.	3	75
Clarke's Homer,	3	75
Hume's History of England, 8 vol. with heads of the kings finely engraved by W. Sharp Hollowday, Thom, Stewart, &c.	13	50
Ramsay's History of the American Revolution,	2	
Memoirs of General Lee,	1	25
Brissot's Travels in the United States,	1	50
Pennant's Account of London,	3	25
Marshall's Rural Oeconomy of Norfolk, 2 vols.	4	75
of Glocester, 2 do.	4	75
Midland Counties, 2 do.	4	75
Yorkshire, 2 do.	4	75
Lisle's Husbandry	1	33
Robertson's History of America, 3 vol.	7	
Franklin's Miscellanies	2	
Hedericus' Greek Lexicon 2 copies	4	50
Savary's Letters on Greece	1	75
Goldsmith's History of Greece, 2 vol.	1	25
St. John's American Farmer's Letters, 2 copies,		60
Montesquieu's Works, 4 vol.	6	
History of the Marquis de Cresby,		75
Dr. Johnson's Tour to the Western Isles,		75
Boulter's Letters on Ireland, 2 vol. in one,	1	75
Brydone's Tour, 2 vol.	1	25
Morse's Geography,	2	50
Johnson's Poetical Works,	1	
Scott on Elocution,	1	25
Laws of the United States,	1	33
Vertot's History of Sweden and Portugal,	2	75
Swift's Works, 20 vols. (Faulkner's 8vo edition)		25
Tartarian and Chinese Tales,	1	25
Howel's Letters,	2	
Charlevox's Voyage to N. America, 2 vol.	2	66
Percy's Ancient Poems, vols. 1st & 2d.	2	50
Imlay's description of the North Western Territory,		75
English Grammar,		50
Miss Williams's Letters on the French Revolution,	3	
Pope's Homer,	4	
Lord Lyttleton's Letters,		75
Journals of the American Legislatures,	2	
A vol. of Pamphlets,		80
A Collection of Poems,		25
Foote's Works, 3 vols.	1	50
Livie Utile,		60
Goldsmith's Poems,		80
Garden's Henry IIId.	1	
Carey's American Museum, 12 vols.	14	50
Chetterfield's Miscellaneous Works, 3 do.	4	50
Conquest of Canaan,		87
Farquhar's Works. 2 vols.	1	
Roderick Random, 2 vols.	1	50
Montague's Ancient Republic, (scarce)	3	50
Young's Dictionary,	2	50
Memoirs of a Cavalier, (scarce)	1	75
The Sportsman's Dictionary,	1	25
Dryden's Miscellanies, 4 vols. (elegant)	5	50
Turkish Spy, 8 vols.	7	
Steel's Plays,	2	
The duty of a Partisan Officer, by De Jeney,	1	25
Humprey Clinker, 2 vols.	1	25
Tristram Shandy,	2	
Lawrence's Poems,		62½
A Collection of Novels, vols. 1st, 4th, 5th, & 7th, 60 cents each,		
Rabaut's History of the French Revolution,		67
Essai de Tactique, (in French)	1	75
Buchan's Domestic Medicine, 2 copies,	1	75
Guibert's Tactics,	2	75
Macklin's Plays,		75
Sheridan's Plays,		75
Burke's Reflections on the French Revolution,		75
Fisher's Arithmetic,		75
Milne's Botanical Dictionary,	2	75
Hale's Common Law,	2	40
Constitutions of America,	1	
Hawkesworth's Voyages, 2 vols.	2	
Moore's edition of the British Classics, 2 vol.		
Songes Philiques,	1	25
Etat des Cours de l'Europe '83		75
Discours Philosophiques de FRUTRY,	1	
Opuscules de FRUTRY,		75
Physique de NOLLET, 3 tom. containing the Adventure, Guardian, &c.	5	
Henry's History of England, 6 vols.	11	
Stirling's Juvenal, (2 copies)	5	
Linnæus' Philosophica Botanica,	1	75
Curry's Wars in Ireland, 2 vols.	2	
Cibber's Dramatic Works, 4 do.	3	75
——— Life,		75
Wollstonecraft's Rights of Women,	1	25
Goldsmith's Animated Nature, 8 vols.	9	
Gentleman Farmer,	1	12½
The Farmer's Guide,	3	
Cook's Voyages,	4	
Anderson's Origin of Commerce, 6 vol.	12	
The Gardener's Kalendar,		37
Citizen of the World (Goldsmith's) 2 vol.	1	25
Leland's Demosthenes, 2 vols. (scarce)	4	50
New Testament,		25
Fielding's Works, 12 vols (scarce)	12	
Young's Travels in France, in 1787—'88, —89, & '90, 2 vols.	4	
Xenophon's Ascent of Cyrus, (scarce)	1	50
Sallust,	1	
Georgical Essays,	1	50
Brown on Liberty,		75
Drunken Barnaby's 4 Voyages,		50
Livy, 4 vols.	3	40
Life of King William III. vols. 2, 3, & 4,		
Curiosa Hiberaica, 2 vols.	2	50
Lettres de Mirabeau, 4 vols.	4	
Johnson's lives of Poets, 6 vols. (elegant)	8	
Sidney on Government, (scarce)	3	50
A Volume of Pamphlets, (valuable)	2	
Horace, (Foulis' fine edition)	2	
Salmon's State Trials, (Folio)	5	
Curtis's Flora Londinensis, (Folio Plates, coloured from Nature) scarce,		20
Junius's Letters, 2 vols.	1	50
Virgil, (elegant Paris edition 1745, gilt)	3	25
Lucian,		75
Vertot's Revolutions of the Roman Republic, 2 vols.	4	50
Anderson on Agriculture, 2 vol.	3	25
Spectator, 8 vols. (handsome edition)	5	50
Life of Dumourier,	1	
Vaillant's Travels,	1	
Congreve's Works, 3 vols.	2	50
A volume of the latest and most fashionable Music by Dibdin, Arne, &c. &c.	4	50
Home's Elements of Criticism, 2 vols. (best edition)	3	75
Brown's outlines (Scarce)	2	25
Sharp's Surgery	1	
Le Dran's operations (Scarce)	2	
Boerheave's Aphorisms (Scarce)	2	50
Edinburg Medical Commentaries vol. 2 and 6	2	50
[illegible]urie on the diseases of America	1	75
[illegible]nkettel's Poems	1	
[illegible]wan's Elements of Medicine	1	50
History of Poland	2	
Hunter on the Blood 2 vol.	4	
Rousseau's Eloisa 4 vol.	3	50
Beauties Moral Science	4	
Pamphlets (Valuable)	1	75
American Monthly Review 3 vol:	4	75
Analitical Review (1793)	1	50
Godwin's Political Justice 2 vol.	3	75
History of the French revolution (from the Annual Register)	1	75
Life of Voltaire	1	50
Radcliffe's Journey	1	75
Kippet's Antiquities	1	25
Horsman's Precedents in conveyancing vol 3	1	
Sir William Temple's Letters	1	75
Homes Principia Medicina (Scarce)	1	50
Gregory's duties of a Physician (Scarce)	1	50
A volume of Pamphlets against the Age of Reason	1	25
Cicero's Works translated by Melmoth 6 (Scarce)	6	
Natural History of Animals dissected by the Royal Academy of Sciences with plates (rare and valuable)	5	
Bartrams travels	1	75
Young on Sounds	1	
Don Quixote 4 vol.	3	
Cooper's description of America	1	25
Gerald's Trial		50
Spence's Midwifery	3	
Stewart (the traveller's) Revelation of Nature		75
Addison's Freeholder (Scarce)	1	25
Spirit of Despotism (London Edition)	1	
Smith's Moral Sentiments (new and neat)	5	
Stewart's Political Oconomy 2 vol. (London fine 4to Edition	12	
Encyclopedia Britannica (Present London Edition)	80	
Beattie's dissertations 2 vol. (New & Neat)	5	
Smollets' England 8 vol. (elegant)	17	
BOLLY's Astronomy,	2	
The Student, 2 vols.	1	50
Abridgment of the transactions of the Royal Society in ten volumes; wanting the 3d & 8th, one dollar per volume.		
The MONTHLY REVIEW from vol. 1 to vol. 46, wanting vols. 22, 24, 35, and 44 at one dollar per volume.		
Blair's Lectures 3 vol. (New and Neat)	6	
Taplin's Farriery 2 vol. (London Edition 1793)	4	50
Brooks' Gazetteer (London Edition 1794)	2	75
Lee's Botany (New and Neat)	2	50
Chaptal's Chemistry 3 vol.	6	
Thomson's Art of Dilleeting the Human Body,	1	25
Marryat's Practice of Physic, 4to.	4	50
Pennant's Tour in Scotland, 4to.	4	50
Murphy's Tacitus, 4 vols (new and neat)	8	
Warner's Cases in Surgery,		50
Smith's Tour in America, 2 vol. (2 copies)	1	25
Bell's British Theatre, 20 vols. (new and handsomely bound)		25
Sheridan's Dictionary, (London 4to edition)		5
Adair's Account of the American Indians, 4to Edition,	4	50
Sir John Sinclair's Statistical Account of Scotland, 2 vols.	4	
Churchill's Poems,		80
Hume's Essays, 2 vols. (new & neat)	5	
Georgical Essays, 3 vols.	2	50
Sallust (Minelly's)		25
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Dec. 8. eodtf.

A Country Newspaper.

AURORA OFFICE, March 6, 1797.

THE DISTANT SUBSCRIBERS to the AURORA (especially those who cannot receive it by post DAILY and most of them are in that predicament) have often wished for a republican paper calculated for general circulation: They have justly observed, that our local advertisements could be of no possible use to them, and, of course, their circulating through hands at a distance from the city of no benefit to the advertisers; that in the price of subscription, however, they pay, at least for the paper those advertisements occupy; and they especially complain, that they pay also postage for them.

To obviate these well founded complaints, and to place the AURORA within the reach of a greater number, the following arrangement will be made for the accommodation of DISTANT SUBSCRIBERS.

The contents of two days' AURORA, excluding, in a great measure, local advertisements, will be printed on one sheet of paper, under the title of BACHE'S PHILADELPHIA AURORA.

This sheet will, of course, be published three times a week.

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The amount of subscription can be conveniently remitted by post; orders thus accompanied will be punctually attended to. If not post-paid, the postage will be deducted from the subscription money remitted

It is recommended to those who wish to encourage this publication, to make a note of the date of their subscription, that by renewing their payments at a proper season, no interruption may occur in the transmission of their papers.

The first number on the foregoing plan will be published on the first of APRIL next

Philadelphia, Feb. 1, 1797.

County of PHILADELPHIA and Commonwealth of PENNSYLVANIA } ss

PRINCE BRYANT, you are hereby notified, pursuant to an ALIAS SUBPŒNA directed to you and now in the hands of the sheriff for the city and county of PHILADELPHIA, that you appear before the honourable the justices of the Supreme Court in the said city, to be held at the State-house in the city of PHILADELPHIA on the third MONDAY in MARCH next, to answer the libel of your wife LUCY BRYANT, praying for a DIVORCE from the bonds of matrimony.

3t JOHN BAKER, sheriff.

New Circus.

MR. LAILSON begs leave to inform the friends of the EQUESTRIAN ART, that immediately after the opening of his CIRCUS, he intends to open a SCHOOL, and give lessons in riding.

The LADIES and GENTLEMEN, who wish to take lessons, or have their horses trained up, are requested to send in their names and lodgings, specifying at the same time, any hour between 6 and 10 in the forenoon, they may chose.

He will give lessons four times a week.

Mr. LAILSON lives at the CIRCUS.

March 9. stawtm

Hibernian Society.

THE ANNIVERSARY DINNER of the HIBERNIAN SOCIETY, for the relief of EMIGRANTS from Ireland, will be held at Mr M'SHANE's tavern, THIRD-STREET, on FRIDAY the 17th inst. Such of the members as mean to be present, are requested to give in their names to Mr. M'SHANE, one o'clock before WEDNESDAY the 15th inst

Dinner will be on the table at 3 o'clock.

Signed by order,
MATHEW CAREY, SECRETARY.

March 9

Just Arrived,

In the Brig NANCY, ROBERT TATE, Master,
A CARGO OF
Sugar & Coffee,
For Sale by
F. COPPINGER.
No. 221, South Front Street.
WHO HAS ALSO ON HAND,
Malabar PEPPER in Casks,
23,000wt. Surat COTTON,
4,000lb. Isle of France INDIGO.
March 1. d10

Notice.

THE Partnership between ISRAEL WHELEN and JOSEPH J. MILLER, trading under the Firm of WHELEN & MILLER, was dissolved by articles of agreement, on the 15th day of FEBRUARY last, but the said JOSEPH had a right by the said articles, to use the name of the Firm for a certain time; which has now expired, and of which this public notice is given.

All persons indebted to the said Co-partnership will please to make payment to JOSEPH J. MILLER, to enable him to adjust and discharge the debts due from the company.

ISRAEL WHELEN,
JOSEPH J. MILLER.

Dec. 20. d

G. Decombaz,

Bookseller and Stationer,
No. 48, NORTH THIRD-STREET,
Has received, and sells by wholesale or retail,
SYRINGES for grown persons,
Do. for children,
Do. for injection.
March 4. 3td

18.

The Royal Gazette Extraordinary, July 12, 1783.

Printed in New York by James Rivington.

An "Extra" of the Eighteenth Century, containing a "A Circular Letter from His Excellency George Washington . . . Dated June the 18th, 1783."

The ROYAL GAZETTE *Extraordinary.*

NEW-YORK, *JULY* 12, 1783.

A CIRCULAR LETTER from His EXCELLENCY GEORGE WASHINGTON, Commander in Chief of the Armies of the United States of America.

DATED JUNE the 18th, 1783.

(CIRCULAR.)

Head-Quarters, Newburgh, June 18, 1783.

SIR,

THE great object for which I had the honour to hold an appointment in the service of my country, being accomplished, I am now preparing to resign it into the hands of Congress; and return to that domestic retirement, which, it is well known, I left with the greatest reluctance; a retirement for which I have never ceased to sigh through a long and painful absence, in which (remote from the noise and trouble of the world) I meditate to pass the remainder of life, in a state of undisturbed repose; but, before I carry this resolution into effect, I think it a duty incumbent on me to make this my last official communication, to congratulate you on the glorious events which Heaven has been pleased to produce in our favour, to offer my sentiments respecting some important subjects, which appear to me to be intimately connected with the tranquility of the United States, to take my leave of your Excellency as a public character, and to give my final Blessing to that country, in whose service I have spent the prime of my life; for whose sake I have consumed so many anxious days and watchful nights, and whose happiness, being extremely dear to me, will always constitute no inconsiderable part of my own.

Impressed with the liveliest sensibility on this pleasing occasion, I will claim the indulgence of dilating the more copiously on the subject of our mutual felicitation. When we consider the magnitude of the prize we contended for, the doubtful nature of the contest, and the favourable manner in which it has terminated; we shall find the greatest possible reason for gratitude and rejoicing; this is a theme that will afford infinite delight to every benevolent and liberal mind, whether the event in contemplation be considered as the source of present enjoyment, or the parent of future happiness; and we shall have equal occasion to felicitate ourselves on the lot which Providence has assigned us, whether we view it in a natural, a political, or moral point of light.

The Citizens of America, placed in the most enviable condition, as the sole Lords and Proprietors of a vast Tract of Continent, comprehending all the various soils and climates of the world, and abounding with all the necessaries and conveniences of life, are now, by the late satisfactory pacification, acknowledged to be possessed of absolute Freedom and Independency; they are from this period to be considered as the Actors on a most conspicuous Theatre, which seems to be peculiarly designated by Providence for the display of human greatness and felicity: Here they are not only surrounded with every thing that can contribute to the completion of private and domestic enjoyment, but Heaven has crowned all its other Blessings by giving a surer opportunity for political happiness, than any other Nation has ever been favoured with. Nothing can illustrate these observations more forcibly than a recollection of the happy conjuncture of times and circumstances, under which our Republic assumed its rank among the Nations.—The foundation of our Empire was not laid in the gloomy age of ignorance and superstition, but at an Epoch; when the rights of mankind were better understood and more clearly defined, than at any former period: Researches of the human mind after social happiness have been carried to a great extent: the treasures of knowledge acquired by the labours of Philosophers, Sages and Legislators, through a long succession of years, are laid open for use, and their collected wisdom may be happily applied in the establishment of our forms of Government: The free cultivation of letters, the unbounded extension of commerce, the progressive refinement of manners, the growing liberality of sentiment, and, above all, the pure and benign light of Revelation, have had a meliorating influence on mankind and encreased the Blessings of Society. At this auspicious period the United States came into existence as a Nation, and if their Citizens should not be completely free and happy, the fault will be entirely their own.

Such is our situation, and such are our prospects; but notwithstanding the Cup of Blessing is thus reached out to us, notwithstanding happiness is ours, if we have a disposition to seize the occasion, and make it our own; yet it appears to me, there is an option still left to the United States of America, whether they will be respectable and prosperous, or contemptible and miserable as a Nation; this is the time of their political probation; this is the moment, when the eyes of the whole world are turned upon them; this is the moment, to establish or ruin their national character for ever; this is the favourable moment to give such a tone to the federal Government, as will enable it to answer the ends of its institution; or this may be the ill fated moment for relaxing the powers of the Union, annihilating the cement of the Confederation, and exposing us to become the sport of European Politics, which may play one State against another, to prevent their growing importance, and to serve their own interested purposes. For, according to the system of policy the States shall adopt at this moment, they will stand or fall;—and, by their confirmation or lapse, it is yet to be decided, whether the Revolution must ultimately be considered as a Blessing or a Curse;—a Blessing or a Curse, not to the present age alone, for with our fate will the destiny of unborn millions be involved.

With this conviction of the importance of the present crisis, silence in me would be a crime; I will therefore speak to your Excellency the language of freedom and of sincerity, without disguise. I am aware, however, those who differ from me in political sentiments may, perhaps, remark, I am stepping out of the proper line of my duty; and they may possibly ascribe to arrogance or ostentation, what I know is alone the result of the purest intention; but the rectitude of my own heart, which disdains such unworthy motives, the part I have hitherto acted in life, the determination I have formed of not taking any share in public business hereafter; the ardent desire I feel and shall continue to manifest, of quietly enjoying in private life, after all the toils of war, the benefits of a wise and liberal Government, will, I flatter myself, sooner or later, convince my countrymen, that I could have no sinister views in delivering with so little reserve, the opinions contained in this address.

There are four things which I humbly conceive are essential to the well-being, I may even venture to say, to the existence of the United States as an independent power.

1st. An indissoluble union of the States under one federal head.

2dly. A sacred regard to public justice.

3dly. The adoption of a proper peace establishment. And,

4thly. The prevalence of that pacific and friendly disposition among the people of the United States, which will induce them to forget their local prejudices and policies, to make those mutual concessions which are requisite to the general prosperity, and, in some instances, to sacrifice their individual advantages to the interest of the community.

These are the pillars on which the glorious fabric of our Independency and national character must be supported.—Liberty is the basis—and whoever would dare to sap the foundation or overturn the structure, under whatever specious pretexts he may attempt it, will merit the bitterest execration, and the severest punishment, which can be inflicted by his injured country.

On the three first articles I will make a few observations; leaving the last to the good sense, and serious consideration of those immediately concerned.

Under the first head, although it may not be necessary or proper for me in this place to enter into a particular disquisition of the principles of the union, and to take up the great question which has been frequently agitated, whether it be expedient and requisite for the states to delegate a larger proportion of power to Congress, or not; yet it will be a part of my duty, and that of every true patriot to assert, without reserve, and to insist upon the following positions:—That unless the states will suffer Congress to exercise those prerogatives they are undoubtedly invested with by the Constitution, every thing must very rapidly tend to anarchy and confusion. That it is indispensible to the happiness of the individual States, that there should be lodged, somewhere, a supreme power, to regulate and govern the general concerns of the confederated Republic, without which the union cannot be of long duration.

That there must be a faithful and pointed compliance on the part of every State with the late proposals and demands of Congress, or the most fatal consequences will ensue.—That whatever measures have a tendency to dissolve the union, or contribute to violate or lessen the sovereign authority, ought to be considered as hostile to the Liberty and Independency of America, and the authors of them treated accordingly.—And lastly, that unless we can be enabled by the concurrence of the States to participate of the fruits of the Revolution, and enjoy the essential benefits of civil society, under a form of government so free, and uncorrupted, so happily guarded against the danger of oppression, as has been devised and adopted by the Articles of Confederation, it will be a subject of regret, that so much blood and treasure have been lavished for no purpose; that so many sufferings have been encountered without a compensation, and that so many sacrifices have been made in vain. Many other considerations might here be adduced to prove, that without an entire conformity to the spirit of the Union, we cannot exist as an independent power. It will be sufficient for my purpose to mention but one or two, which seem to me of the greatest importance. It is only in our united character, as an empire, that our Independence is acknowledged, that our power can be regarded, or our credit supported among foreign nations. The treaties of the European Powers, with the United States of America, will have no validity on a dissolution of the Union. We shall be left nearly in a state of nature, or we may find by our own unhappy experience, that there is a natural and necessary progression from the extreme of anarchy to the extreme of tyranny; and that arbitrary power is most easily established on the ruins of liberty abused to licentiousness.

As to the second article, which respects the performance of public justice, Congress have, in their late address to the United States, almost exhausted the subject; they have explained their ideas so fully, and have enforced the obligations the States are under to render complete justice to all the public creditors, with so much dignity and energy, that, in my opinion, no real friend to the Honor and Independency of America can hesitate a single moment respecting the propriety of complying with the just and honorable measures proposed; if their arguments do not produce conviction, I know of nothing that will have greater influence, especially when we recollect that the system referred to, being the result of the collected wisdom of the continent, must be esteemed, if not perfect, certainly the least objectionable of any that could be devised; and that, if it shall not be carried into immediate execution, a national bankruptcy, with all its deplorable consequences, will take place before any different plan can possibly be proposed or adopted; so pressing are the present circumstances, and such is the alternation now offered to the States.

The ability of the country to discharge the debts, which have been incurred in its defence, is not to be doubted: An inclination, I flatter myself, will not be wanting; the path of our duty is plain before us: Honesty will be found, on every experiment, to be the best and only true policy. Let us then, as a nation, be just; let us fulfil the public contracts which Congress had undoubtedly a right to make for the purpose of carrying on the war, with the same good faith we suppose ourselves bound to perform our private engagements. In the mean time let an attention to the cheerful performance of their proper business, as individuals, and as members of society, be earnestly inculcated on the citizens of America; then will they strengthen the hands of government, and be happy under its protection. Every one will reap the fruit of his labours: Every one will enjoy his own acquisitions, without molestation and without danger.

In this state of absolute freedom and perfect security, who will grudge to yield a very little of his property to support the common interests of society, and ensure the protection of government? Who does not remember the frequent declarations at the commencement of the war, That we should be completely satisfied, if at the expence of one half, we could defend the remainder of our possessions? Where is the man to be found, who wishes to remain indebted for the defence of his own person and property to the exertions, the bravery and the blood of others, without making one generous effort to repay the debt of honor and of gratitude? In what part of the Continent shall we find any man, or body of men, who would not blush to stand up and propose measures purposely calculated to rob the soldier of his stipend, and the public creditor of his due? And were it possible that such a flagrant instance of injustice could ever happen, would it not excite the general indignation, and tend to bring down, upon the authors of such measures, the aggravated vengeance of Heaven? If after all, a spirit of disunion or a temper of obstinacy and perverseness should manifest itself in any of the States; if such an ungracious disposition should attempt to frustrate all the happy effects that might be expected to flow from the union; if there should be a refusal to comply with requisitions for funds to discharge the annual interest of the public debts, and if that refusal should revive again all those jealousies and produce all those evils which are now happily removed, Congress, who have in all their transactions shewn a great degree of magnanimity and justice, will stand justified in the sight of God and man! And that State alone, which puts itself in opposition to the aggregate wisdom of the Continent, and follows such mistaken and pernicious Councils, will be responsible for all the consequences.

For my own part, conscious of having acted, while a Servant of the Public, in the manner I conceived best suited to promote the real interests of my country; having, in consequence of my fixed belief, in some measure, pledged myself to the army, that their country would finally do them complete and ample justice, and not wishing to conceal any instance of my official conduct from the eyes of the world, I have thought proper to transmit to your Excellency the inclosed collection of papers, relative to the half-pay and commutation granted by Congress, to the Officers of the army; from these communications, my decided sentiment will be clearly comprehended, together with the conclusive reasons, which induced me, at an early period, to recommend the adoption of this measure in the most earnest and serious manner. As the proceedings of Congress, the army, and myself, are open to all, and contain, in my opinion, sufficient information to remove the prejudices and errors which may have been entertained by any, I think it unnecessary to say any thing more, than just to observe, that the Resolutions of Congress, now alluded to, are as undoubtedly and absolutely binding upon the United States, as the most solemn acts of confederation or legislation.

As to the idea, which, I am informed, has, in some instances, prevailed, that the half-pay and commutation are to be regarded merely in the odious light of a pension, it ought to be exploded for ever: That provision should be viewed, as it really was, a reasonable compensation offered by Congress, at a time when they had nothing else to give to the Officers of the army, for services then to be performed: It was the only means to prevent a total dereliction of the service: It was a part of their hire, I may be allowed to say, it was the price of their blood, and of your Independency; it is therefore more than a common debt, it is a debt of honour; it can never be considered as a pension, or gratuity, nor cancelled until it is fairly discharged.

With regard to the distinction between Officers and Soldiers, it is sufficient that the uniform experience of every nation of the world, combined with our own, proves the utility and propriety of the discrimination. Rewards in proportion to the aids the public draws from them are unquestionably due to all its servants. In some lines, the Soldiers have perhaps generally had as ample compensation for their services, by the large bounties which have been paid to them, as their Officers will receive in the proposed commutation; in others, if, besides the donation of land, the payment of arrearages of clothing and wages, (in which articles all the component parts of the army must be put upon the same footing) we take into the estimate, the bounties many of the Soldiers have received, and the gratuity of one year's full pay, which is promised to all, possibly their situation (every circumstance being duly considered) will not be deemed less eligible than that of the Officers. Should a further reward, however, be judged equitable, I will venture to assert, no man will enjoy greater satisfaction than myself in seeing an exemption from taxes for a limited time (which has been petitioned for in some instances) or any other adequate immunity or compensation granted to the brave defenders of their country's cause: But neither the adoption or rejection of this proposition will, in any manner affect, much less militate against, the act of Congress, by which they have offered five years full pay, in lieu of the half-pay for life, which had been before promised to the Officers of the army.

Before I conclude the subject of public justice, I cannot omit to mention the obligations this country is under to that meritorious class of veterans, the non-commissioned Officers and Privates, who have been discharged for inability, in consequence of the resolution of Congress, of the 23d of April, 1782, on an annual pension for life: Their peculiar sufferings, their singular merits and claims to that provision need only to be known, to interest the feelings of humanity in their behalf. Nothing but a punctual payment of their annual allowance can rescue them from the most complicated misery; and nothing could be a more melancholy and distressing sight, than to behold those who have shed their blood, or lost their limbs in the service of their country, without a shelter, without a friend, and without the means of obtaining any of the comforts or necessaries of life, compelled to beg their daily bread from door to door. Suffer me to recommend those of this description, belonging to your State, to the warmest patronage of your Excellency and your Legislature.

It is necessary to say but a few words on the third topic which was proposed, and which regards particularly the defence of the Republic. As there can be little doubt but Congress will recommend a proper peace establishment for the United States, in which a due attention will be paid to the importance of placing the militia of the Union upon a regular and respectable footing; if this should be the case, I would beg leave to urge the great advantage of it in the strongest terms.

The Militia of this country must be considered as the Palladium of our security, and the first effectual resort in case of hostility: It is essential, therefore, that the same system should pervade the whole; that the formation and discipline of the Militia of the Continent, should be absolutely uniform; and that the same species of arms, accoutrements, and military apparatus, should be introduced in every part of the United States: No one, who has not learned it from experience, can conceive the difficulty, expence, and confusion, which result from a contrary system, or the vague arrangements which have hitherto prevailed.

If, in treating of political points, a greater latitude than usual has been taken in the course of this Address, the importance of the crisis, and the magnitude of the objects in discussion, must be my apology: It is, however, neither my wish nor expectation, that the preceding observations should claim any regard, except so far as they shall appear to be dictated by a good intention; consonant to the immutable rules of justice; calculated to produce a liberal system of policy, and founded on whatever experience may have been acquired by a long and close attention to public business. Here I might speak with the more confidence, from my actual observations; and, if it would not swell this letter (already too prolix) beyond the bounds I had prescribed myself, I could demonstrate to every mind, open to conviction, that in less time, and with much less expence than has been incurred, the war might have been brought to the same happy conclusion, if the resources of the Continent could have been properly called forth: That the distresses and disappointments which have every often occurred, have, in too many instances, resulted more from a want of energy in the Continental Government, than a deficiency of means in the particular States: That the inefficacy of measures, arising from the want of an adequate authority in the supreme Power, from a partial compliance with the requisitions of Congress in some of the States, and from a failure of punctuality in others, while they tended to damp the zeal of those which were more willing to exert themselves, served also to accumulate the expences of the war, and to frustrate the best concerted plans; and that the discouragement occasioned by the complicated difficulties and embarrassments, in which our affairs were by this means involved, would have long ago produced the dissolution of any army, less patient, less virtuous, and less persevering, than that which I have had the honour to command.

——But while I mention those things, which are notorious facts, as the defects of our federal Constitution, particularly in the prosecution of a war, I beg it may be understood, that as I have ever taken a pleasure in gratefully acknowledging the assistance and support I have derived from every class of citizens; so shall I always be happy to do justice to the unparalleled exertions of the individual States, on many interesting occasions.

I have thus freely disclosed what I wished to make known before I surrendered up my public trust to those who committed it to me: The task is now accomplished; I now bid adieu to your Excellency, as the Chief Magistrate of your State; at the same time I bid a last farewell to the cares of office, and all the employments of public life.

It remains, then, to be my final and only request, that your Excellency will communicate these sentiments to your Legislature, at their next meeting; and that they may be considered as the legacy of one who has ardently wished, on all occasions, to be useful to his country, and who, even in the shade of retirement, will not fail to implore the Divine Benediction upon it.

I now make it my earnest prayer, that God would have you, and the State over which you preside, in his holy protection; that he would incline the hearts of the citizens to cultivate a spirit of subordination and obedience to Government; to entertain a brotherly affection and love for one another, for their fellow-citizens of the United States at large, and, particularly for their brethren who have served in the field; and finally, that he would graciously be pleased to dispose us all to do justice, to love mercy, and to demean ourselves with that charity, humility, and pacific temper of mind, which were the characteristics of the Divine Author of our blessed religion; and, without an humble imitation of whose examples in these things, we can never hope to be a happy nation.

I have the honor to be, with much esteem and respect, Sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient,
and most humble Servant,
G. WASHINGTON.

*His Excellency William Greene, Esq.
Governor of the State of Rhode-Island.*

NEWPORT (*Rhode-Island*), Printed for SOLOMON SOUTHWICK, ----NEW-YORK, Re-printed by JAMES RIVINGTON.

Chapter III.

Sources from which the American Press derived its Information. 1770-1800.

IN order to realize the power of the American newspapers and the part that they played, we must recall how they were made up. They resembled the English journals, but not those of continental Europe; in fact, at a time when the latter were printed on octavo or quarto sheets, the American papers appeared on folio sheets. About 1800 the American newspapers had a format similar to that of the *Journal des Débats* of our day. In general, from 1770 to 1800, the first and third pages contained news and political articles; the second and fourth were usually devoted to advertisements, official announcements, poems and literary essays. Sometimes they also contained reports of the proceedings of Congress and of the State Legislature. But there was nothing regular, and the publisher did not feel obliged to print his paper always on the same plan. If we take, for instance, the *Pennsylvania Gazette* for 1785, and study three issues of February, we find that on February 9th the first and second pages are filled with political letters sent by readers; they are signed "Briarius," "Andromache," "Caution," "Aristides," and are written in the style of the time. They discuss questions interesting to the State of Pennsylvania. The third page has a column of news from Philadelphia (meeting of the Philosophical Society), Charleston (story of a pirate), Kingston (*ibid.*), Cadiz (Algerian pirates capture an American ship), Lorient (trouble in Holland), Reading (tyranny in England); the other two columns of the third page and the whole fourth page are advertisements. On February 16th, the first two columns of the first page are taken by a message from the President of the Supreme Executive Council to the General Assembly of Pennsylvania; the rest of the first page and also the third page are entirely filled with advertisements. The second page contains letters from readers, on the Bank of North America, the taxes, the Assembly of Pennsylvania. The fourth page is all advertisements, but there is a supplement of six columns, where four columns are news and two are advertisements. The news comes from New York (the Portuguese are abolishing their vineyards to grow corn), London (the troubles in Holland; commerce with America), Amsterdam (the troubles in

Holland), Philadelphia (arrival of Arthur Lee), Germantown (meeting of delegates from the County of Philadelphia; their resolutions), Groningen, London again, The Hague, Frankfort, Rotterdam, etc. On February 23d, the first and the fourth pages are devoted to advertisements; the second has two columns of letters from readers (on the funding bill, taxation, the Assembly of Pennsylvania). One column of the second page and two of the third page contain news, as one column of the third page is given to advertisements. The news comes from London (long dispatch on the troubles in Holland), New York (ships arrived), Charleston (hard winter in Europe), Boston (ceremony in honor of Washington's birthday), Philadelphia (meeting of merchants and traders, General Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania). And so it continued the whole year round, the publisher feeling free to present matters as he chose, and printing in his paper in a very broad-minded fashion anything he deemed interesting, from whatever source it came and under any title. The only thing which we do not find is the editorial. The newspapers published the letters and pamphlets that were sent to them; but only rarely, and then very briefly, did they express their opinions on the questions discussed therein. Early in the history of American journalism, Bartholomew Green had the habit, whenever he printed any special news item, of adding some reflection of a religious character[1] and of moral value. But this custom does not seem to have been adopted by his successors or outside of Boston. Until 1790 the newspapers were made by the printers, and they were very discreet about their opinions; after that date professional journalism really begins, and very soon the editor's opinions and points of view take more and more room in each paper. A printer of 1786, who was generally a bookseller at the same time, used to receive the news of the neighborhood and print it in his sheet, together with the news that he found in the other papers of his section of the country, the proclamations of the Governor, the letters from his readers and the proceedings of the Legislature, and any local gossip. Usually he wrote very little himself. Most of his matter was hearsay, copy or reprint. There is still preserved the collection of papers from which certain editors drew the material which they needed for their gazettes.[2] The editor had no originality, but a great acquisitiveness; in his paper he offered hospitality to everything from the advertisement of merchandise recently arrived from Europe to the notice regarding an escaped slave, of whom a little drawing was given—the same for all occasions; from items about an adulteress or an abducted woman, to the advertisement of a stallion for sale or for hire; from notices of ships about to sail, to sensational sermons. Some of these advertisements really bring back to us the atmosphere of the time. I find the following in the *Pennsylvania Gazette* of June 22, 1774:

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away on the ſecond of this inſtant May a certain ANN MINTZES, of a thick chunky make, and fancy complexion; gives ſuck and keeps a puppy for that uſe; ſhe took with her the following articles, viz: one gown, two holland aprons, one ſilk handkerchief, a pair of holland ſleeves, one cambrick cap, and one ſheet. Whoever takes ſaid perſon ſo that the ſubſcriber may get the goods and her brought to juſtice ſhall have the above reward paid by ABIGAIL WELCH living near the China Manufactory, Love-Lane, Southwark.

19.

The Royal Gazette, November 15, 1783.

First Page.

Printed in New York by James Rivington, the great royalist newspaperman and propagandist.

This royalist newspaper gives "General Washington's Farewell Orders to the Armies of the United States." When Washington entered New York, Rivington was not molested by the national troops, and it is generally believed that the General called upon him to thank him for his patriotic services as a spy.

General Washington's Farewell Orders or Address. To the Armies of the United States
Richmond Virginia. Address Concerning British Debts & Foreigners or Persons within the British lines

[NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1783.] THE [No. 745.]

ROYAL GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY JAMES RIVINGTON, PRINTER — TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

HIGH-WATER at NEW-YORK, this Week.

WED.	54 m. after 10	Sun.	54 m. after 1
Thu.	39 m. after 11	Mon	31 m. after 2
Frid.	24 m. after 12	Tuesd.	16 m. after 3
Sat.	9 m. after 1		

MARKET PRICE OF PROVISIONS.

BEEF from 3d. to 8d. per lb.
Mutton, from 4½d. to 10d. per lb.
Lamb, 9d. per lb.
Veal, from 10d. to 12. 3d. per lb.
Fowls, from 2s. to 2s. 6d. per pair.
Turkies, 4s. 6d. weighing 9 lbs.
Indian Meal, 15s. per cwt.
Potatoes, 3s. per Bushel. Butter, 2s. 6d. per lb.

SWORDS, CUTTEAUX, AND PISTOLS,
Of various Kinds.—To be had of the PRINTER.

W. YOUNG, and Co.

At their STORE in the SLOTE, behind his Excellency the Admiral's, and leading up the Passage from Hanover-Square,

HAVE remaining the following Articles of the Ship George's CARGO, from LONDON, which they will sell very cheap for Cash, or good Bills of Exchange at par; viz.

BLACK CALIMANCOES,
Broad Cloths and Coatings,
Black Velverets,
Coarse and fine Hats,
Printed Callicoes,
Ditto Handkerchiefs,
Cambricks,
Mens, Boys, and Womens Leather Shoes,
Ravens Duck,
Oznabrigs, English and German,
A few green Rugs and Counterpanes,
Worsteds and Cruels,
7-8, yard, and yard 3-8 Checks,
Canvas, Cables, Hawsers, and Rigging,
Sail Twine and Bunting,
Saddlery,
Buckles and Hardware,
Tin and Copper Ware assorted,
Haberdashery of all kinds,
Strong Winter BOOTS, at Six Dollars a pair,
Black Paint, and a few sets of Counting-house BOOKS.

LIKEWISE,
CALVERT's fine PORTER, in Hogsheads and Barrels.

Bank Notes taken in Payment.

WILLIAM THOMAS,
~~No. 8,~~ Queen-Street,

HAS NOW FOR SALE,

MADEIRA, Port and Sweet Wines,
Old Spirits, and French Brandy,
Gin in cases,
Hyson, Souchong and Singlo Teas,
Double and single refined Sugars,
Best Green Coffee in barrels
Porter bottled in London, in hampers of 3 and 4 dozen,
Old Cheshire, double Gloucester and Swiss Cheese,
English and Burlington Hams,
Flitches of Bacon,
Leadenhall pickled Tongues,
Real Bologne Sausages,
English Potatoes in hampers,
Barley and split Pease in ditto,
Red Herrings in ditto,
Playing Cards, wholesale and retail.
Biscuit in kegs,
Boxes of long and other Pipes,
Turpentine and Castile Soap,
Mould and dipt Candles,
Wax Candles, as low as in London,
A few boxes Spermaceti, beautifully transparent,
Raisins in jars and prunes,
Ditto in casks,
French and jar Olives,
Poland Starch, and Fig Blue,
Tamarinds in jars,
Black and Cayenne Pepper,
Spices of all sorts, with Anchovies, Gerkins, French Beans and red Cabbage, Mangoes, Walnuts, Capers, Soy, Ketchup, Coratch, and most other Articles in the Grocery way.
Seven Glass Bottles, each containing four gallons.

The above Articles are of the best Quality, and will be sold at the lowest Prices for Cash. Orders will be duly attended to, and packed up in the most careful Manner

November 1, 1783 6 t.

A capital House, Distillery, and Sugar-House,

TO be Sold by Auction, on Wednesday next, the 19th of this Month, situated on the North-River, and lately possessed by Mr. Skinner; with all the Buildings thereunto belonging, and the addition of two Stills, of 2000 Gallons, with Worm Tubes and Cisterns. Also a large Store, Well, Horse and Hand Pumps; the Spring never fails, and is esteemed the best Water in this city. It has likewise a pleasant Garden, with Fruit-Trees, &c.

The House, Distillery, &c. are close to the North-River, on two lots of College Ground, 50 Feet by 154, on a long Lease, whereof eighty-five Years are unexpired; and at the very moderate Rent of Three Pounds per Annum for the first 21 Years, Five Pounds for the second 21 Years, Seven Pounds for the third 21 Years, and Ten Pounds for the Remainder of the Term.

The Building is exceedingly strong, of the best Brick and other Materials, and in a very improving Situation; the Title indisputable. For further Particulars apply to BENJAMIN WADDINGTON and Co. No. 215, Queen-Street, or

JOHN TENCH, and Co.

New-York, Nov. 4, 1783.

LANDS in VIRGINIA.

WARRANTS for locating Lands in Virginia, warranted to the purchasers as genuine from the Land Office, to be sold on the most advantageous terms for Cash, Public Securities, Goods, Vessels, or Country Produce. For terms apply to GEORGE JOY, No. 30. Maiden-Lane.

The possession of said Warrants intitles any person to locate lands in any part of Virginia not before located. The soil is fertile, the climate healthy, and a fine opportunity now offers for Gentlemen of speculation to purchase, either for immediate location, or for sale in Europe.

For LONDON,
The SHIP
BLACK QUEEN,
CAPTAIN RAWLINGS,

SHE will positively sail on the 20th instant.—For Freight or Passage, apply to David Maitland, and Co. or to the Captain on board, at Murray's Wharf.

New-York, October 1, 1783.

AT RHINELANDER's Store, No. 168, Corner of Burling's Slip, a large and general assortment of China, Glass and Earthen Ware.—Also Ironmongery and Cutlery.

F. and P. Rhinelander, intending to decline business, the remaining Goods on hand will be disposed of on very low terms for Cash.

AT private sale, Red Port Wine, in pipes and quarter-casks; Lisbon ditto, in hogsheads and quarter-casks; Porter in hogsheads and hurdles, Holland Gin in pipes and cases, long and short Corks, 30 groce in a bag; a case of Worsted Stockings, and a few chests of Hyson Tea. JOHN DELAFIELD, No. 5, Queen-street.

WANTED, Bills drawn by the Hon. Robert Morris, Esq; &c. &c. on J. Swanwick, Esq;—For particulars, apply as above.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, the Schooner Kitty, Capt. Andrew Carman, lying at Marston's wharf, to sail on Thursday.—For Freight apply to JOHN DELAFIELD, No. 5, Queen-street, or to the Captain on board.

To be SOLD,

THOSE two elegant and well finished Corner DWELLING-HOUSES and Lots of Ground, being on the Westerly side of the Broad-Way; one of them formerly Roubalet's Tavern, together with the Assembly-Room, Out-Houses and Stables, adjoining the same. The Houses are in good repair, and every other Convenience to recommend them. The Situation of those Houses render them valuable, being in an airy and most pleasant part of the city; they now rent together for £450 per Annum. The Situation of those two Houses are so well known, that any further Recommendation is needless. For Particulars apply at No. 16, Little Queen-Street, or No. 31, John-Street.

TO BE LET until the first of May next, and immediate possession given, that convenient Dwelling, lately occupied by Mr. Stephen Deblois, No. 22, Broad-Way. For particulars, enquire on the premises, or at Mr. Thomas Duncan's, King-street.

All persons having any demands against Mr. Stephen Deblois, or George Deblois and Co. are requested to send in their accounts, in order to receive payment; and all those indebted to said Deblois, are earnestly entreated to settle their accounts without further delay.

For HALIFAX,

THE Brigantine VENUS, JOHN PEOPLES, Master, at Murray's Wharf.—And for HALIFAX, or any part of NOVA-SCOTIA, the Schooner HERO, DANIEL WHITE, Master, in the Albany Basin. For freight, apply to the Master on board, or of William Taylor, on Murray's Wharf, who intends soon to leave this province.

To be LET,

A LARGE commodious dry CELLAR, in a capital stand for the Grocery business, with one or two Rooms in the house where said Cellar is. Also a good Bake-House, and a large Store-House, in a good stand for the Baking business.—Enquire at No. 167, Queen-street, facing Peck-Slip.

PHILADELPHIA, November 6.

GENERAL *WASHINGTON's* FAREWELL ORDERS

To the ARMIES of the UNITED STATES

Rocky-Hill, near Princeton, Nov. 2, 1783

THE United States in Congress assembled, after giving the most honorable testimony to the merits of the federal armies, and presenting them with the thanks of their country, for their long, eminent and faithful services, having thought proper, by their proclamation bearing date the 18th of October last, to discharge such part of the troops as were engaged for the war, and to permit the officers on furlough to retire from service, from and after to-morrow; which proclamation having been communicated in the public papers, for the information and government of all concerned, it only remains for the Commander in Chief to address himself once more, and that for the last time, to the Armies of the United States (however widely dispersed the individuals who compose them may be) and to bid them an affectionate—a long farewell.

But before the Commander in Chief takes his final leave of those he holds most dear, he wishes to indulge himself a few moments in calling to mind a slight review of the past—he will then take the liberty of exploring with his military friends their future prospects, of advising the general line of conduct, which in his opinion ought to be pursued—and he will conclude the address by expressing the obligations he feels himself under, for the spirited and able assistance he has experienced from them, in the performance of an arduous office.

A contemplation of the complete attainment (at a period earlier than could have been expected) of the objects for which we contended against so formidable a power, cannot but inspire us with astonishment and gratitude. The disadvantageous circumstances on our part under which the war was undertaken, can never be forgotten. The signal interpositions of Providence, in our feeble condition, were such as could scarcely escape the attention of the most unobserving; while the unparalelled perseverance of the armies of the United States, through almost every possible suffering and discouragement, for the space of eight long years, was little short of a standing miracle

It is not the meaning, nor within the compass of this address, to detail the hardships peculiarly incident to our service, or to describe the distresses which in several instances have resulted from the extremes of hunger and nakedness, combined with the rigours of an inclement season: Nor is it necessary to dwell on the dark side of our past affairs.

Every American Officer and Soldier must now console himself for any unpleasant circumstance which may have occurred, by a recollection of the uncommon scenes in which he has been called to act, no inglorious part, and the astonishing events of which he has been a witness

Events, which have seldom if ever before, taken place on the stage of human action, nor can they probably ever happen again.—For who has before seen a disciplined army formed at once from such raw materials? Who that was not a witness could imagine, that the most violent local prejudices would cease so soon, and that men who came from the different parts of the continent, strongly disposed by habits of education to despise and quarrel with each other, would instantly become but one patriotic band of brothers? Or who that was not on the spot can trace the steps by which such a wonderful revolution has been effected, and such a glorious period put to all our warlike toils?

It is universally acknowledged, that the enlarged prospect of happiness opened by the confirmation of our independence and sovereignty, almost exceeds the power of description. And shall not the brave men who have contributed so essentially to these inestimable acquisitions, retiring victorious from the field of war, to the field of agriculture, participate in all the blessings which have been obtained? In such a Republic who will exclude them from the rights of citizens, and the fruits of their labours? In such a country, so happily circumstanced, the pursuits of commerce, and the cultivation of the soil, will unfold to industry the certain road to competence.—To those hardy Soldiers who are actuated by the spirit of adventure, the fisheries will afford ample and profitable employments, and the extensive and fertile regions of the West, will yield a most happy asylum to those, who, fond of domestic enjoyment, are seeking for personal independence.—Nor is it possible to conceive that any one of the United states will prefer a national bankruptcy and a dissolution of the Union, to a compliance with the requisitions of Congress, and the payment of its just debts. So that the Officers and Soldiers may expect considerable assistance in recommencing their civil occupations from the sums due to them from the public, which must and will most inevitably be paid.

In order to effect this desireable purpose, and remove the prejudices which may have taken possession of the minds of a[illegible] of the good people of the States, it is earnestly recommended to all the troops, that with strong attachment to the union, they should carry with them into civil society, the most conciliating dispositions, and that they should prove themselves not less virtuous and useful as citizens, than they have been victorious as soldiers. What though there should be some envious individuals, who are unwilling to pay the debt the public has contracted, or to yield the tribute due to merit, yet, let such unworthy treatment produce no invective, or any instance of untemperate conduct. Let it be remembered, that the unbiassed voice of the free citizens of the United States, has promised the just reward, and given the merited applause. Let it be known and remembered, that the reputation of the federal armies is established beyond the reach of malevolence. And let a consciousness of their atchievements and fame still excite the men who composed them to honourable actions, under the persuasion that the private virtues of oeconomy, prudence and industry, will not be less amiable in civil life, than the more splendid qualities of valour, perseverence, and enterprize were in the field. Every one may rest assured that much, very much of the future happiness of the officers and men will depend upon the wise and manly conduct which shall be adopted by them, when they are mingled with the great body of the community.—And although the General has so frequently given it as his opinion, in the most public and explicit manner, that unless the principles of the federal government was properly supported, and the powers of the union encreased, the honour, dignity, and justice of the nation would be lost forever: yet he cannot help repeating on this occasion so interesting a sentiment, and leaving it as his last injunction to every officer and every soldier, who may view the subject in the same serious point of light, to aid his best endeavours to those of his worthy fellow-citizens, towards effecting these great and valuable purposes, on which our very existence as a nation so materially depends.

The Commander in Chief conceives little is now wanting to enable the soldier to change the military character into that of the citizen; but that steady, decent tenor of behaviour, which has generally distinguished not only the army under his immediate command, but the different detachments and armies through the course of the war. From their good sense and prudence he anticipates the happiest consequences; and while he congratulates them on the glorious occasion which renders their services in the field no longer necessary, he wishes to express the strong obligations he feels himself under for the assistance he has received from every class—and in every instance.—He presents his thanks in the most serious and affectionate manner, to the General Officers, as well for their councils on many interesting occasions, as for their ardor in promoting the success of the plans he had adopted—To the Commandants of regiments and corps, and to the other Officers for their zeal and attention in carrying his orders promptly into execution—To the Staff for their alacrity and exactness in performing the duties of their several departments; And to the Non-commissioned Officers and private Soldiers; for their extraordinary patience and suffering, as well as their invincible fortitude in action—To the various branches of the army, the General takes this last and solemn opportunity of professing his inviolable attachment and friendship—He wishes more than bare professions were in his power; that he was really able to be useful to them all in future life; he flatters himself, however, they will do him the justice to believe that whatever could with propriety be attempted by him, has been done.

And being now to conclude these his last public orders, to take his ultimate leave in a short time of the military character, and to bid a final adieu to the armies he has so long had the honour to command—He can only again offer in their behalf, his recommendations to their grateful country, and his prayers to the God of armies.

May ample justice be done them here; and may the choicest of Heaven's favours, both here and hereafter, attend those, who under the Divine Auspices, have secured innumerable blessings for others. With these wishes, and this benediction, the Commander in Chief is about to retire from service—The curtain of separation will soon be drawn—and the military scene to him will be closed forever.

EDWARD HAND,
Adjutant-General.

N. B. The Printers in the several States, are requested to publish the above Orders.

The Honourable the General Assembly have, by a resolution, requested the Supreme Executive Council to provide a convenient apartment in this City, for the Council of Censors to meet in; and that the pay of each of the Censors be the same as is allowed to a member of the Supreme Executive Council.

On Thursday last their Excellencies M. de la Luzerne, and M. Van Berkel, set off from this City for Princeton; and on Friday the last mentioned gentleman had a public audience before the Congress of the United States, when he delivered his credentials as Minister Plenipotentiary from the United Netherlands.

ALBANY, NOVEMBER 3.

Married on Sunday the 19th ult. Miss Maria Morris, the only daughter of the Hon. Chief Justice Morris, of this State, to William Popham, Esq; Attorney-at-Law.

20.

The Royal Gazette, November 15, 1783.

Second Page.

Printed in New York by James Rivington.

See the picturesque advertisements, and especially the three vignettes of ships; Rivington was known as a good printer. Note also (first column) the anti-French news, which the royalist paper prints, although in the same issue it gives Washington's Farewell Orders.

Further Advices by the Ship Hartford, Capt. Folger, in thirty Days from London.

LONDON.

Sept. 3. A very diſtinguiſhed politician has propoſed a plan to encourage foreigners, who have large property in our funds, to ſettle in this country: He propoſes to paſs an act of parliament to give them particular privileges and advantages; the conſequence of which muſt be, that the intereſt of their property, which is now remitted abroad, would be ſpent at home. This plan it is ſuppoſed Miniſtry will agree to, as they ſeem to liſten with attention to every propoſal which has any tendency to raiſe the public credit.

We are well aſſured that the Dutch have agreed to ſign the definitive treaty with the other powers, every difficulty being now removed. The treaty may be expected here on Saturday or Sunday next.

From the ſlow gradation of the ſtocks on occaſion of the Secretary's letter, promiſing the ſigning of the definitive treaty, it would ſeem, that either the public have no good opinion of the peace, or that the ſtocks are ſo oppreſſed by a ſuperincumbent weight, that no peace, either good or bad, will raiſe the ſtocks to a peace-price as uſual, or as was expected.

It is obſerved in the city that there never was, under any Adminiſtration, a letter from a Secretary of State, on the ſubject of peace, ſo little regarded by the monied men of this country, as the late official letter from Mr. Fox. It is expected that ſome immediate change muſt take place in the Cabinet, to re-eſtabliſh the credit of Government at the ſtock-exchange.

The Commiſſioners for hearing the Claims of the American Loyaliſts, have appointed John Forſter, Eſq; of the Temple, their Secretary.

Sept. 5. The Peace with the Houſe of Bourbon will naturally accelerate an agreement with the States of Holland; for the Dutch are too wiſe a people not to know, that it would be vain to think of contending alone againſt this country, even in its preſent reduced ſtate. They muſt, therefore, find it neceſſary to abate ſomewhat of the high pretenſions with which they ſet out at the beginning of the preſent deliberations. Should they happen, however, to be more obſtinate than wiſe, and inſiſt on ſome kind of ſurrender as a compenſation for their loſſes, it is to be hoped our Miniſtry will take care to make the ſacrifice as little as poſſible injurious to their own country. Let them give up Negapatnam, or any thing, rather than aſſign them any ſhare in our fiſheries. Theſe, by our too eaſy indulgence, have been long a mine of wealth to the Dutch; but it is now time, eſpecially as ſo many other branches are lately lopped off from our trade, to think of converting that ſource of opulence to our own uſe.

Letters from Amſterdam ſay, that on the 27th of laſt month the States of Holland came to a reſolution of ſigning the peace.

One million of the navy debt will be paid off next week; and when any ſurplus money ſhall be in the Exchequer, more will be paid; but none will be funded, nor any more borrowed.

To give the Devil his due—Miniſtry are certainly to be praiſed for the manly manner in which they have brought the Peace Negociation to a concluſion.

It is reported, that the merchants of Ireland have it in contemplation to trade to the Eaſt-Indies, in and on their *own bottoms*.

Mr. Pelham has agreed to take the whole of Mr. Wyndham's eſtabliſhment in Dublin, horſes, carriages, ſervants, &c. &c.

Sept. 13. The Hon. Capt. Rodney, ſon to Lord Rodney, has entered into partnerſhip in the banking buſineſs with his father-in-law, Mr. Alderman Hurley, and the preſent Lord-Mayor: The firm of the intended houſe is, "Harley, Rodney, and Newnham."

Mr. Grattan, who ſpoke ſo well for 50,000l. in the Iriſh Houſe of Commons, is now no more thought of, than if no ſuch perſon had ever got ſuch an enormous ſum of money for doing ſo very little.

France very *modeſtly* demands no leſs a ſum than *fifteen millions* of livres from the Dutch, for the expence ſhe has been at in protecting their property, in *kindly* taking poſſeſſion of the Cape of Good Hope, of Trincomale, of St. Euſtatia, Demerara, &c. &c. and farther inſiſts upon it, that they *muſt* come to a concluſion, and treat with the Engliſh within *three days*. France alſo inſiſts, that if the Engliſh deliver up to them Negapatnam, they ſhall in return have a right to trade to the Molucca Iſlands. This Mandate of France reached the Hague on the 20th ult. and peremptorily deſired a compliance by the 23d, otherwiſe the Definitive Treaty between Great-Britain, France, Spain, and America, will be ſigned without the leaſt notice being taken therein of the Dutch. The Dutch in the mean time are augmenting their navy, ſeveral new firſt-rates are ordered to be built, and are putting themſelves in a formidable ſtate of defence.

We are informed by letters from Holland, that the meeting of the States at this time is to give a categorical anſwer as ſoon as poſſible to the demand of the Britiſh Court, relative to the Definitive Treaty between England and Holland, and the time fixed for its final ſigning and exchanging. The 20th of September is ſaid to be the time fixed for delivering their anſwer.

Letters from the Hague mention, that the affairs of the Dutch Eaſt-India Company are thrown into great diſarrangement, by the diſappointment of a large ſum with which they expected to be ſupplied by the perſons who have diſpoſed of their money in a loan to the American Congreſs.

FOR LONDON,

The faſt-ſailing, copper'd

BRIG IRIS,

Burthen 230 Tons,

Alexander Caldcleugh, Maſter,

WILL poſitively ſail by the 24th Inſtant, or before the Evacuation—having one half of her Cargo on board—and can genteelly accommodate a number of Paſſengers. Apply to GEORGE and SAMUEL DOUGLAS and Co. or the Maſter on board, at Murray's Wharf.

For SALE, imported in the above Veſſel, beſt Hyſon Tea, choice Meſs Beef in Tierces, and a few caſks Coudage aſſorted.

BENJAMIN WADDINGTON, and Co. No. 215, Queen-Street.

HAVE the following Articles remaining of their late large Importation in the VIGILANT, from London.

BOHEA, and Hyſon Tea.
CORDAGE.
Crowley's and German Steel.
A few Caſks of Nails, 6d. to 24d.
Sheet Lead.
One Caſk, containing White Copperas, Vermillion, Black Lead, and Verdigreaſe.
A ſmall Caſe of Fowling Pieces, and Piſtols.

LIKEWISE,

Yorkſhire Plains, or Foreſt Cloths.
Men's Patent Worſted Gloves.
Women's coloured and White Kid and Lamb Gloves.
White and Orange Silk Mohair Shags.
Callimancoes, Shalloons, and Rattinets.
A few Pieces fine Camblets
Women's Black Worſted Hoſe.
Men's White Silk, ditto.
Coſſal, Sprig'd, and Book Muſlins.
Brown and White Ruſſia and Britiſh Sheetings.
Black Ribbons, Pins, and White Buckrams.
Italian Crape, and Cotton Counterpanes.
One Bale of Iriſh Dowlas.
Black Laſtings, and Black Bombazeens.
Two Caſes of Writing Paper, &c. &c.

ALL of which will be ſold at a trifling Advance upon the Sterling Coſt, for Caſh.

New-York, 12th November, 1783.

WILLIAMS's,

No. 41, Smith-ſtreet, between Pitt's Statue and King ſtreet,

Have received by the laſt ſhips from England, a freſh Aſſortment of HARD WARE and IRON-MONGERY; which they are now ſelling on terms worthy the attention of purchaſers, for Caſh only, as they intend leaving this city ſhortly.

Among a variety of others, are the following Articles:

Shoemaker's and Carpenter's Tools,
Currier's and Cooper's Ditto,
Locks and Hinges, aſſorted,
Hand, Pit and Croſſcut Saw-Files,
Horſe-raſps, Shoe-floats, &c.
Scale-beams, and Steel-yards.
Table Knives and Forks.
Sciſſars, Corkſcrews, and Snuffers,
Cutteaux, and Barlow Penknives,
Pocket and Memorandum Books,
Window-Glaſs,
Jewellery, aſſorted,
Gilt, plated and Metal Buttons,
Japan Tea-Trays, Tobacco-Boxes, &c.
Braſs and Iron Andirons,
Braſs and Wire Fenders,
Shovels and Tongs,
Braſs Candleſticks, Mortars, Weights, &c.
Copper Sauce-Pans,
Camp-Kettles, Coffee-Pots, &c.
Braſs Work for Cabinet-Makers, aſſorted,
Plated and Steel Stirrups, Bits, Spurs, &c.
Plated Candleſticks, Waiters, &c.
Plated and Metal Buckles &c. &c.

ALSO,

Tin Ware in caſks, Glaſs Ware in caſes, fine and military Shoes and Boots, Womens Stuff Shoes, and Silk Petticoats, Perfumery, Millinery and Stationary aſſorted in trunks; Turnery, and a few different patent Silk Hoſe aſſorted.

All Perſons indebted to them, are requeſted to make immediate Payment; and thoſe who have any demands upon them, are requeſted to call and receive the ſame.

They have a few Salisbury Kitchens, exceedingly well calculated for perſons going to Nova-Scotia.

For PHILADELPHIA,

The SHIP

HARTFORD,

WILLIAM FOLGER, Maſter,

Will poſitively ſail on Sunday next.—For Freight or Paſſage, apply to George Joy, at No. 30, Maiden-Lane, or to the Maſter on board, at Ten Eyck's Wharf.

MR. JOSEPH GRISSEL, of his Son, are deſired to call or ſend their Directions where they may be applied to, to the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,

On Thurſday the 20th Inſtant,

A WELL built HOUSE and LOT of GROUND, in which Abel Hardenbrook, junr. formerly lived, ſituate in Beekman ſtreet, No. 42; about 25 feet in front and rear, and about 75 feet deep. The conditions of ſale will be made known at the day of ſale.

All perſons or perſons who have any claims or demands on ſaid Houſe and Lot, or on ſaid Hardenbrook, are deſired to bring their claims or demands, before the day of ſale, to Abraham Brevoort, or to Theophilus Anthony.

For Rappahanock River, Virginia,

THE BRIG

PEGGY,

DANIEL ROBINSON, Maſter,

Will ſail in Ten Days.

For Freight, apply on board, at Seaman's Wharf, or to JOHN CAMERON, No. 27, Hanover-Square.

As he intends leaving this place ſoon, his Buſineſs will devolve on his Partner Mr. FRANCIS BLAKIE, with whom all perſons indebted are requeſted to ſettle as ſoon as poſſible; and thoſe who have any demands to call and receive payment.

New-York, November 14, 1783. tf.

NEW-YORK COFFEE-HOUSE.

ALL Maſters of Veſſels arriving in this Port, are hereby informed, that the Subſcriber, who keeps the New-York Coffee-Houſe, has prepared a Book, in which he will inſert the Names of ſuch as may pleaſe to call on him, the Names of their Veſſels, the Port from whence they came, and any other particular Occurrences of their Voyages, in order that the Gentlemen of this City, or Travellers, may obtain the earlieſt Intelligence thereof: Particular Care will be taken in the Delivery of all ſuch Letters as may be entruſted to his Care.

CORNELIUS BRADFORD.

VESSELS Wanted.

ALL Perſons having ſquare-rigged Veſſels to Let, for Great-Britain, the Weſt-Indies, Bahama Iſlands, or Nova-Scotia, may ſend an account of them, expreſſing their Tonnage, age, and where built, to the Commiſſary-General, on or before Saturday next.

ARTILLERY-OFFICE,

New-York, Nov. 8, 1783.

WHOEVER has any Claims againſt the Civil Departments of the Royal Artillery, are deſired to give them in to the Artillery Office, oppoſite St. Paul's Church, Broad-Way, on or before the 15th inſtant, after which day there will be no retroſpection.

By Order of the Commanding Officer of Artillery.

TO BE SOLD,

This Day at One o'Clock

At the COFFEE-HOUSE,

The SLOOP BEAVER,

Burthen ſixty tons, or thereabouts, remarkably well found, and a good ſailor, lying near Carmer's Wharf—Inventory to be ſeen on board, or at Mr. Hugh Dean's, Vendue-Maſter, near the Coffee-Houſe-Bridge, or at No. 4, Beekman-Slip.

NAVAL STORE-KEEPER'S OFFICE,

At NEW-YORK, Nov. 13, 1783.

NOTICE is hereby Given, that on Tueſday the 18th inſtant, at the Naval-Yard, at One o'Clock, will be expoſed to ſale, the HULL and MATERIALS of a Veſſel fitted for weighing Anchors, now lying at the ſaid Yard. Inventory of her ſtores to be ſeen at this Office.

WILLIAM FOWLER.

By Proper AUTHORITY.

HIS Majeſty's Ship ASSURANCE, will ſail for ENGLAND at the Evacuation of this Province, or between the 20th and 30th of this month; and a Bag will be left at Berry and Rogers's, to receive any Letters intended to be ſent by that Ship.

New-York, Nov. 12, 1783.

No. 48, Wall-ſtreet. tf.

A CAUTION,

TO thoſe Gentlemen who frequent a certain Houſe nearly oppoſite the Play-Houſe, to be on their guard, by obſerving that the Dice are ſtamped—otherwiſe they may depend on loſing their money; as the perſon who attends the table in quality of Groom-Porter was detected with a falſe die, having two Fives on it.—The Gentleman who took the falſe Die away, has left it with the Printer, for the inſpection of thoſe Gentlemen who may have been unfortunate at the above mentioned place.

TWO GUINEAS Reward.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, on Sunday the 9th inſtant, a NEGRO MAN, named PETER, about 5 feet 7 inches high, very black, has a down-caſt look; had on when he went away a ſhort brown coat, lined with green baize, a double-breaſted waiſtcoat, dark brown, lined with ſtriped linſey woolſey, a pair of red cloth trowſers, quite new, and an old felt hat; and took with him a pair of brown trowſers. Whoever takes up ſaid Negro, and returns him to the ſubſcriber near Brooklyne, on Long-Iſland, or to Mr. R. SUYDAM, No. 9, Little Dock-ſtreet, ſhall have the above reward, and all Charges paid.

N. B. All Maſters of Veſſels and other perſons are forbid harbouring ſaid Negro, as they may depend anſwering for the ſame at their peril.

FIVE DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away, on Friday Night laſt, from the Subſcriber, living in Eaſt-Jerſey, Eſſex County, a NEGRO LAD, about 19 years of age; a tall, thin built fellow, a little on the yellow caſt; had on when he went away a ſailor's jacket, with a red one under it. Whoever will take him up, and ſend him to his Maſter, living within a few miles of Elizabeth-Town, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by me,

JOHN ROSS, jun.

November 14, 1783.

TO BE SOLD,

At Private Sale, at No. 8, Hanover-Square,

THREE large Bedſteads, two Feather-Beds, Camp Bedſteads and Curtains, one Marble Side Table, three handſome Looking Glaſſes, with ſome other Houſehold Furniture.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Sloop CARMING BETSEY, burthen 30 tons, with her tackle and apparel, as ſhe now lies at Brownejohn's Wharf. She is not more than three months old, Boſton built, is a prime ſailor, and will anſwer for a packet, or to convey a family, being ready for ſea at an hour's notice. Apply to Samuel Day, at the Hyder Ally, in Little Iriſh-Street.

COMMISSARY-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

New-York, Nov. 13, 1783.

ALL Perſons having Demands againſt the Commiſſary-General's Department for Proviſions, Fuel, Forage, Store Rent, Veſſel Hire, &c. are deſired to call and receive Payment for the ſame before the 22d Inſtant, after which no Monies will be paid.

TO BE SOLD,

On Tueſday the 18th inſtant,

Betwixt Twelve and One o'Clock, at the Coffee-Houſe-Bridge,

A BLACK HORSE,

With a full Tail,

Fifteen hands high, broke to a carriage as well as the ſaddle.—Property warranted.

TO be diſpoſed of, a very likely and ſmart NEGRO BOY, property warranted, and who is ſold for no fault, but the owner going to England; likewiſe a handſome Chair, and Mare ſuitable, property warranted. If the Chair and Horſe are not diſpoſed of by Twelve o'Clock To-Morrow, they will be diſpoſed of at the Coffee-Houſe Bridge. Enquire at No. 58, Broad-Way.

Rappahanock, York, and James-River

TOBACCO.

N. BLODGET, acquaints his Friends and the Public, that he is commercially eſtabliſhed at Peterſburgh, in Virginia, and that he will tranſact Buſineſs with Fidelity and Diſpatch. 2m.

TO BE SOLD,

At Public or Private Sale,

On MONDAY next, the 17th Inſt.

At Murray's Wharf,

AN Eight-oared CUTTER, with all her Materials, Sails, Oars, Maſt, and every Thing complete.

TO BE SOLD,

A HOUSE, No. 20, New-Street, next to the Corner of Wall-Street; an indiſputable Title will be given. Enquire of Hercules Mulligan, No. 23, Queen-Street.

PUBLIC AUCTION,

THIS DAY, at Eleven o'Clock, on Hallet's Wharf, will be ſold,

A Quantity of condemned BREAD, BUTTER, &c. &c.

Cary, Williams, and Co.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

This Day, on Murray's Wharf, below the Coffee-Houſe, will be ſold,

TWENTY hogſheads high-proof Jamaica Spirits, twelve hogſheads Rum, one hundred firkins Butter, twenty barrels Beef, twenty ditto Pork.

Cary, Williams, and Co.

CONVEYANCING.

A Gentleman of character, well attached to the Independency of the United States of America, who has arrived in this country ſince the concluſion of Peace, and who has been regularly qualified and admitted in the Profeſſion of the Law in the Supreme Courts in England, and is acquainted with the CONVEYANCING Branch, as well from theory as practice, having had great opportunities in being converſant therein; and being a ſtranger in this City, takes this mode of informing the Public, that he intends to ſettle in the City of New-York; and undertakes to draw and ingroſs all manner of Deeds, with accuracy, ſecrecy, and diſpatch, upon the following terms, viz. Leaſe and Releaſe, One Guinea and a Half, a ſingle Leaſe Half a Guinea, common Letter of Attorney, One Dollar; a ſhort Petition or Memorial, One Dollar; Mortgage Deeds, by Leaſe and Releaſe, One Guinea and a Half; a Deed of Feoffment, Half a Guinea, and ſo in proportion for all kinds of Agreements, Deeds and Wills.

Where the Advertiſer is concerned in making the Conveyance, he will not charge any thing for his opinion about the title of lands or houſes, as he is determined to make moderate charges, and to pay a ſtrict attention to the intereſt of his employers, by which line of conduct, he flatters himſelf to merit the countenance of the Public. He is acquainted with the Laws of this State, as alſo the practice of the Courts, and gives his opinion on very reaſonable terms. Enquire for Mr. CHRISTIAN, No. 22, Hanover-Square.

For Port-Roſeway and Halifax,

THE Ship ABIGAIL and MARY, James Taylor, Maſter, lying at Carmer's Wharf, to ſail next Thurſday.—For freight or paſſage apply at No. 95, Water-ſtreet, or to the Maſter on board.

N. B. The Gentlemen going paſſengers in the above Ship are requeſted to meet this evening, Six o'Clock, at Hewet's Tavern.

New-York, Nov. 15, 1783.

TO BE SOLD.

A HEALTHY NEGROE GIRL, about 17 years of age, has had the ſmall pox and meaſles, can do all ſorts of houſe work and would ſuit the Country to which ſhe has no objection. Her character will be honeſtly told. Enquire of the PRINTERS.

[April 27, 1774.]

Eaſt Bradford Townſhip, Cheſter County, February 20, 1774.

WHEREAS CHRISTIANA the wife of the ſubſcriber eloped from her Huſband, whereupon they agreed to live apart, and the ſubſcriber engaged to pay her twelve pounds a year during their ſeparation, and ſhe was not to run him in debt. And whereas the ſaid CHRISTIANA, notwithſtanding her agreement, runs the ſubſcriber in debt; therefore I do earneſtly requeſt and forbid all and every perſon or perſons, not to truſt her on my account, for I am fully determined not to pay any of her debts from the date hereof.

[December 14, 1774.] MICHAEL REGHTER.

FRONT TEETH.

ANY perſon willing to diſpoſe of their FRONT TEETH will receive two guineas for each tooth, on applying to No. 28 Maiden Lane.

[*Rivington's New York Gazette*, December 17, 1783.]

HUE & CRY.

WHEREAS MATHIAS SEIDEBANDER, of Alſace townſhip, Berks county, eloped from his wife, about three years ago, without any reaſon whatſoever, this is to give him notice that unleſs he returns in three months after the day of the date hereof, I will diſown him as a huſband and keep houſe with him no longer.

[November 24, 1774.] MARY SEIDEBANDER.

To tell the truth, advertisements like the last above are more rarely to be found than are those similar to that published by the said Michael Reghter, and it seems either that there were more "Christianas" than "Mathias Seidebanders," or that the wives did not proclaim desertion as often as did the husbands. It appears from these examples that, by 1790, Americans had acquired the habit of announcing everything in the newspapers, and of searching them for information of all kinds. Such was the case throughout the United States, and such has always been the case. The local function of the newspapers guaranteed their original development and assured their stability. This has been so, with little change, through the succeeding years. In this respect all the newspapers of America were and are alike. Their distinctive features were the news items that they received from abroad, and the articles that were communicated to them. When an editor could find such essays to publish as "The Federalist" of Hamilton, Jay and Madison, printed in eighty-five numbers of the *Independent Journal* of New York, it gave him at once a great advantage over his rivals, who generally hurried as fast as possible to reprint them.

The necessary consequence of these conditions was that the best newspapers were grouped in or around the seaports. It was in fact much easier to get, at New York, Boston, Philadelphia (then the largest American port), Baltimore, Charleston and Savannah, fresh and original news and cultivated and well-informed writers, than it was in the cities of the interior. Furthermore, the inland papers were only copies of those of the seaports, and were subject to the influence of the latter. The newspapers of the seaboard had also the advantage of being addressed to a more curious and cosmopolitan public. Consequently their circulation was greater than that of the country journals. For papers that were popular it must have amounted to 3,500 or 4,000. In fact about 1780, Rivington, the loyalist publisher of the *Royal Gazette*, claimed that his paper had a circulation of 3,600.[3] Cobbett, eighteen years

later, announced as a marked success, the number of 3,200 subscribers to *Porcupine's Gazette*.[4] The price of these papers was not very high. The subscription to the *Boston Gazette* in 1757 was "five shillings and four pence lawful money" a year; the *Boston Chronicle* in 1767, six shillings and eight pence; the *Portsmouth* (New Hampshire) *Gazette* in 1756, one dollar; the *Pennsylvania Journal* in 1766, ten shillings; the *Pennsylvania Ledger* in 1775, ten shillings; the *Pennsylvania Evening Post* in 1775, twelve shillings; the *Aurora* in 1797, eight dollars; *Porcupine's Gazette* in 1797, eight dollars; *Rivington's Independent New York Gazette* in 1783, three dollars, and so on. But even with these low prices the publishers did not succeed in getting enough subscribers. People took every opportunity to read a paper without paying for it; they would borrow a copy or see one at the tavern. In winter they would refuse to pay the subscription because, the roads being obstructed by snow, they did not receive their papers regularly. It was very difficult to get their money, and even more so to satisfy them. A few papers published two editions, after 1795, in an endeavor to placate their country readers who were discontented and claimed that everything was being done for the city folk. One of these editions was for the city and the other for the country. Almost all publishers issued special editions concerning important or unexpected events. But all this was scarcely possible for the newspapers of the remote districts; only those of the ports had financial resources sufficient to enable them to make such expenditures.

Proximity to the sea was an essential condition for the success of a newspaper. The gazettes of the ports were those most influenced by the European papers, and they went so far as to get their inspiration directly from the journals of the Old World. Thus, up to 1775, we see American newspapers reproducing exclusively those of England. All their news was drawn from that source, a fact which is not surprising, for commerce with other nations or their colonies was not authorized. The most frequently quoted gazettes belonged to the Whig party, with which the Americans maintained good relations and official ones. Asking for the favor of the public, Rivington says: "From henceforth the printer will neither expect or solicit their favors longer than his endeavors shall stamp the same degree of authenticity and credit on the *Royal Gazette* of New York as all Europe allows to the *Royal Gazette* of London." (*Royal Gazette* of July 10, 1782). It is impossible to give any exact statistics or any very accurate statement as to the comparative influence of the several great English papers, as the American newspapers seldom said from which English paper they had taken their news, although it was clear that it came from an English source. After 1778 the public did not care to see the titles of the English sheets mentioned too often. The English, through their commerce and travelers, received a large fund of information about the various countries of the world, and the American newspapers were well supplied from that source. However, the English professed a superb contempt of all other nations and of all countries governed by absolute sovereigns. France, in particular, was vigorously attacked, and the Americans of the pre-revolutionary period reprinted without comment these items of news and prej-

21.

The Royal Gazette, November 15, 1783.

Third Page.

Printed in New York by James Rivington.

Showing curious advertisements in a royalist newspaper, at the time of the American triumph. Note a meeting of the loyalists (first column), and a ship for St. John's, Nova Scotia (fourth column).

NEW-YORK,
NOVEMBER 15.

From New Jersey we learn, that the Legislature of that State, have unanimously elected his Excellency William Livingston, to be Governor.

Large numbers of counterfeit Dollars having been lately discovered in Boston, and its neighbouring towns, of the emission of 1778; and as it is probable some of them are in circulation in this city, we hereby furnish the Public with the following marks to distinguish the true from the false, viz. The Letters and Figures upon the Side on which the Head is, are raised too high, and are very coarsely made: The Rim above the Word Carolus, is too narrow, and the Letter C of the same, too large, and the Letters A and R too small; the Dot after Carolus stands too near the III, and the Seams made to represent the Hair, are very deep; the Nostril is larger, and the Mouth smaller in the Counterfeit than in the true; in the Words HISPAN. and IND. the Letter I is too small; the Plus Ultra are not very legible, and the ringing when dropped upon a Stone is much shriller and clearer than that of a true one; they are bright, and have the Appearance of good, but by rubbing they are found to be but slightly washed.

General THOMAS MIFFLIN, is chosen President of Congress, for the ensuing year, in the room of Elias Boudinot, Esq; whose term of delegation is expired;—and this Honourable Body stands adjourned to the 26th instant, then to meet at Anapolis, for the dispatch of public business.

His Excellency General WASHINGTON, by Proclamation bearing date the 4th instant, and in compliance with a resolve of Congress of the 29th day of October last, has discharged all the troops in the service of the United States, that are now in Pennsylvania, or to the Southward thereof, except the garrison of Fort Pitt.

The last accounts from St. John's, Nova-Scotia, mention the death of Captain WALDRON BLAU, of Colonel Buskirk's New-Jersey Volunteers, and many years an inhabitant of this City; he died on the fifth day after his landing.

Died, last Monday morning, Mr. NICHOLAS ROOSEVELT, in the 33d year of his age, a respectable native and merchant of this city.

On Wednesday last died, very greatly regretted, Miss SARAH GOOLD, the only daughter of Mr. Edward Goold, Merchant, in Hanover-Square.

From Mr. BRADFORD'S MARINE LIST, *opened at the* COFFEE-HOUSE.

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

Monday, Nov. 10. Sloop ———, Darrel, from Bermuda, 14 days passage.

Sloop Mary, ———, from St. John's, Nova-Scotia, in 12 days.

Nov. 11. Brig Speedwell, Souder, from Philadelphia, in 12 days.

Sloop Three Friends, Anderson, ditto, in 6 days.

Nov. 12. Schooner Nancy, Lewis, from North-Carolina, in 15 days.

Brig Minerva, Pearce, from London, at Rhode-Island, in 7 weeks.

Nov. 13. Transport Diana, Browne, from London, in 8 weeks.

Capt. Browne, in the Diana, on the 4th instant, in lat. 39:42, N. long. 68:30, W. spoke the sloop Seaflower, Gardner, from Rhode-Island, bound to Hispaniola, all well.

To the intended INHABITANTS *of*

ABBACO.

I DO declare I understood Mr. HAKE on Saturday night, when I signed a Paper, that it was to return thanks to SIR GUY CARLETON, for his kind indulgence for our friends going to the said island, and not to MR. HAKE, as mentioned in Monday's Paper.

WILLIAM KENNEDY.

WE DO CERTIFY, That at a respectable Meeting of the Loyalists, who met at Capt. John Davis's house, on Monday the 28th inst. to memorial his Excellency Sir Guy Carleton, for upwards of five hundred persons to go and settle at Abacco; we did unanimously nominate Samuel Hake, Esq; at said Meeting to be our President, and one of said Committee.

And we do further Certify, That said Samuel Hake, was particularly requested, and unanimously voted by said Loyalists, to accept the Agency of the said Loyalists; and that at the said Meeting it was agreed that said Mr. Hake should be recommended by said Loyalists, to the Commander in Chief, as a gentleman well qualified to transact the same.

And we do further declare, that we knew nothing of any erasement in the memorial which was delivered Sir Guy Carleton, the 28th instant, drawn by Joshua H. Smith, Esq; relative to the above Loyalists; on the discovery of which by Mr. Hake, which said Mr. Joshua H. Smith acknowledged he had erased, we felt ourselves much hurt, it being contrary to our wishes or expectations.

Signed for and in behalf of ourselves, and said Loyalists.

GEORGE SHAW,
WILLIAM KENNEDY,
THOMAS VICTOR.

New-York, October 30, 1783.

MR. HAKE begs leave to assure his Friends, and the respectable Public, that to shew the impropriety and deception of Captain William Kennedy, in his Advertisement of the 11th inst. which he presumes he has been prevailed on to insert, by a person whose character is but too well known in this garrison.

Capt. John Davis recommended Joshua H. Smith, Esq; to draw up the Memorial to the Commander in Chief, relative to the above, and gave this as his reason, that the Chief Justice (as brother to the said Joshua H. Smith,) was well acquainted with, and would recommend it to, the Commander in Chief. Upon which, is was agreed on for the Committee to call the next morning on said Joshua H. Smith, to draw up said Memorial, which they did.—The Committee waited at Mr. Smith's till the rough draft was drawn, and part of the original copied off.——Mr. Hake and Captain Shaw called about the time appointed, at said Smith's, for this Memorial; in the interim, Capt. John Davis took the said Memorial, contrary to the wishes of the other Gentlemen of the Committee, and carried it to the Chief Justice; and from thence to Head Quarters.———Captain Davis has declared he never opened it.

The next morning the Committee called at head-quarters for the answer, and received from Major M'Kenzie the memorial; upon which Mr. Hake discovered the erasement of his own name. Immediately after he waited on the Committee, accompanied by Mr. Sowers, and said Joshua H. Smith; and upon his being asked who had erased Mr. Hake's name, he, in the presence of the Committee and Mr. Sowers, acknowledged that he had done it.——Mr. Hake hopes that the above will prove satisfactory to his friends, and the public in general; at the same time he declares his intention of declining an answer to any further publications, unless of real importance, as it may be productive of disagreeable altercations.

AS Mr. HAKE has taken no *Notice* of my Reply to his Letter on Monday, I here declare his Attempt is unjustifiable. Should he attempt to continue it in any Paper longer, I shall of course bring him to an account for my name being therein.

WILLIAM KENNEDY.

From Mr. Bradford's Pennsylvania Journal, *Nov.* 8

RICHMOND, *(Virginia.)*

To James Taylor, Robert Gilchrist, and John Taylor, Esquires, Representatives in the General Assembly for the County of Caroline.

GENTLEMEN,

IMPELLED by the confidence which was reposed in you, we elected you into the Legislative Body of the Commonwealth, relying on your integrity and ability to determine on the many important matters, which are the usual subjects of deliberation, before the Supreme Power of the State; nor will it be supposed that this confidence is diminished, if, when questions are about to arise, in which our happiness and freedom are involved, we exert the right of constituents, and prescribe the line of conduct you are to pursue.

When liberty is endangered, the people should speak. The majority are always her votaries; though artifice, faction, or intrigue, may occasionally divert the force of this majority, the laws of political gravitation will soon attract it to its natural object. All political societies have two contending parties—the majority, whose interest it is to be free, and who have power to be so—and the minority, whose interest it is to oppress, but who can never succeed, till they have blinded their opponents. This majority, with eyes open, now speak to you, and trust that you will be mindful of their instructions.

They see the impolicy, injustice, and oppression, of paying British debts.

Because it would take from the faithful vindicator of our liberties, that remnant saved from the depredations of the enemy, for the sake of enriching those already groaning under the weight of his plunder.

Because many, instead of joining in the acclamations for liberty and safety, would find, that they had only made a transition from the prison-ships of their foes to the gaols of their friends; and that their countrymen, with whom they had embarked in a dangerous adventure, which threatened nothing less than life, liberty and property, were extorting by imprisonments their property, for those who had taken aim at all three, and had in many cases deprived them of the last.

Because it would be punishing the good citizens, who have trusted to the sanction of government, obeyed your tender-laws, and supported the paper credit, to their great detriment. And to inflict punishment, where reward is so eminently merited, is better calculated for the meridian of some country long hackneied in the ways of slavery and oppression, than for one just emerged into the light of unalloyed political liberty.

Because it would be giving an influence to our known enemy, dangerous to those rights for the attainment of which we have expended so much blood and treasure, and which we mean, by the divine permission, to hand unimpaired to our posterity.

And because no retribution having been made or proposed by the British for their licentious plunderings and devastations, and the restoration of our property according to the terms of the provisional articles, being withheld, no ligament binds to do this injury to ourselves.

Your constituents see also the imprudence and impolicy of admitting those to return, who have either withdrawn their services from the State, in the day of trial, or been expelled for their defection from the standard of liberty.

Because admission to citizenship is a matter of favour, and not of right.

Because men, whose principles are notoriously averse to the present establishment, can never become sound props to support it.

Because if these people are to derive equal privileges and advantages from the acquirement of liberty, with those who have borne the heat and burthen of the day, no man hereafter will step forward in the public defence; for none but a fool will labour, if he is to be compelled to divide his earning with his greatest enemy.

And because the admission of such men will be productive of national disunion; so that those persons, who have by war suspended the public happiness for eight long years, will be able to make that suspension perpetual to us of the present day, by intrigues, generative of disunion and commotion.

We see with what heat, sentiments the reverse of ours, are calculated by those who were never our active friends. Tardiness in our cause was the offspring of self interest—forwardness in this is the child of the same parent—they see allurements—the expulsion of the Whigs from public confidence—the possession of power—the reversion to pristine dependence—have tempted them to exhibit a zeal for an experiment on our irresolution, which alone is sufficient to arouse the caution of the most lethargic.

Thus, Gentlemen, you have our sentiments; and with these sentiments we trust you will comply, not only with an alacrity, evidencing that they coincide with your own, but also with an accuracy due to the instructions of your constituents.

Signed by a number of respectable inhabitants Caroline County.

PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 8.

On Thursday last came on the Annual Election of President and Vice-President of the Supreme Executive Council of this State, when the unanimous vote fell on his Excellency John Dickenson, Esq; as President, and the Hon. James Ewing, Esq; Vice-President; after which, the same was proclaimed, with the usual demonstrations of joy.

Since our last arrived here and in the river, five or six sail of vessels from Ireland, in which are arrived at least seven or eight hundred servants and passengers.

The Ships Washington and Commerce, from London, came near seventy passengers.

Yesterday died, after a short illness, an amiable Lady, the late wife of Jacob Jarvis, Esq.

To the PUBLIC.

ENCOURAGED by a Number of the most respectable Inhabitants of this State, the Subscribers purpose publishing on *Monday* next, the 17th Instant, a *Weekly Newspaper*, entitled the INDEPENDENT JOURNAL: or, the GENERAL ADVERTISER.

ADVERTISEMENTS, Articles of Intelligence, &c. will be gratefully received at their PRINTING-OFFICE, No. 32, MAIDEN-LANE; where all Manner of Work in the Printing Line, will be executed in the neatest and most expeditious Manner, and upon the most reasonable Terms,

By the Public's most obedient humble Servants,

CHARLES WEBSTER.
JOHN M'LEAN.

NEW-YORK, November 15, 1783.

JAMES ANDERSON,
BOOT and SHOE-MAKER,
at No. 51, *Corner of Oswego Market, Broad Way,*

TAKES this opportunity of returning his sincere Thanks to those Ladies and Gentlemen who have favoured him with their Custom; and to inform the Public, that he has removed to No. 65, Broad-Way, to the Shop formerly occupied by Mr. Aitkins—where he hopes to merit the continuance of their favours—as he intends to carry on the business in all its various branches: Where Ladies and Gentlemen may be served in the neatest manner, and on the shortest notice.

N. B. He has for sale, an excellent assortment of London Boot-Legs, with a large assortment of French Heels.

November 15, 1783.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

On MONDAY next, at the Boat-Yard,
WILL BE SOLD,
A SLOOP, a Hulk, sundry Bateaux, Boats, Scows, &c. and the compleat Machine for weighing Hay, now at the North-River Hay-Yard.

John Teuch and Co.

AT PRIVATE SALE,

MESS Beef and Pork, of the last importation,
A few firkins of Rose Cork Butter,
Red Port Wine in pipes and quarter casks,
Hops in bags,
Holland Geneva in pipes and cases,
Long and short Corks, thirty gross in a bag
Weston's Scotch Snuff in pound bottles,
Cork brown Soap,
A few chests of Hyson Tea, very admirable.

JOHN DELAFIELD,
No. 5, Queen-street.

WANTED,

BILLS drawn by the Honourable ROBERT MORRIS, &c. &c. on JOHN SWANWICK, Esquire. For particulars apply as above.

For PHILADELPHIA,
To sail on SUNDAY,
THE SCHOONER

KITTY,

Capt. ANDREW CARMAN,

Lying at Marston's Wharf, now ready for sea. For freight apply to JOHN DELAFIELD, No. 5, Queen-street, or to the Captain on board.

SALES AT AUCTION.

THIS DAY, Ten o'Clock, at the Brick Meeting, a Quantity of Soldier's Cribs, Boards, &c.

TWELVE o'CLOCK, at the Friend's Meeting, upward end of Queen-street, a quantity of Soldier's CRIBS, BOARDS, &c.

ONE o'CLOCK, on Cruger's Wharf, 30 hhds. of Jamaica Spirits, 15 barrels of Musscovado Sugar, just landed.

ON MONDAY, Eleven o'Clock, at my Auction Room, No. 14, Hanover-Square, will commence, and continue that and the next Day, a large and general Assortment of Houshold Kitchen Furniture, Plate, &c.

N. B. It is expected that the Money will be paid before the Delivery of any Goods purchased at the above sales—as they are sold on account of persons leaving the garrison,

JAMES BARCLAY.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
New-York, Nov. 14, 1783.

BY Order of His Excellency the COMMANDER in CHIEF, the Business at the Superindent of the Port's Office will be closed on Thursday the 20th Instant.

ANDREW ELLIOT,
Superintendent.

AT a Meeting of the Trustees and Members of the PRESBYTERIAN CONGREGATION of this City, to provide Means for putting their Churches in repair for Public Worship,—It is proposed to open a Subscription for this benevolent Purpose. Donations will be thankfully received by the following Persons.

John Murray, No. 184, Queen-Street.
Joseph Hallet, Water-street.
William Nielson, No 11, Dock-Street.
William Irving, No. 15, William-Street.
Daniel Shaw, No. 80, Chatham and Frankfort Street.
Daniel M'Cormick, No. 39, Wall-Street.

TO BE SOLD,

AN exceeding good and staunch made Frame of a House, 40 by 28, and two stories high, will be finished this day; the purchaser may be accommodated with ten window frames, sashes 8 by 10, and shutters compleat. Apply to Mr. Burge, near the Furnace, North-River, or at No. 2, Golden-Hill.

FOR ST. JOHN'S, Nova-Scotia, to sail in Eight Days, the Schooner PEGGY, James Blair, Master, burthen about 104 tons, 5 months old, and has good accommodations. For Frieght or Passage apply to the Master on board, lying at Cruger's Wharf, close to Rogers's store, or at No. 21, Little Dock-Street.

New-York, Nov. 14, 1783.

TO BE SOLD,
At No. 189, Queen-Street,

A Quantity of very strong London made BOOTS, at 44s. per pair, ditto Men's fine SHOES, at 9s 6d.—Women's French Heel and common Shoes; excellent Great Coats, lined with Baize, at 5ds. singly, and much cheaper by the Quantity; Men's strong Leather Breeches at 24s. Boys ditto 9s. 6d. a Case.—London made Fowling Pieces, Pocket and Horse Pistols; Knives and Forks, Pen Knives, Cutteaux, Razors.—Plated Silver and Stone Shoe and Knee Buckles; Shirt Broaches:—Gold seals and Fancy Rings.—A valuable assortment of the newest Pattern plated Bridle Bits, Stirrups and Spurs; Girth Webbs, Horse Whips, &c.——Black Armozeens, Lutestrings, Florentines, Sarsins, Modes, Silk Cloak Fringe; very best Superfine Cloth, in Coat Patterns; fashionable Buttons; black Lastings and Denims, and Irish Linens.—Particularly new London made Saddlery. Sheet Lead.—Cordage.—Tin Ware; a box of Looking Glasses, and twenty barrels of Porter.

To be SOLD, at private Sale,

THE famous and noted MARE *SLOW* and *EASY*, well known to be the swiftest and strongest of her size on this Continent. She has won within these four years past, Eleven Hundred Guineas to the Owner, and never been beat in that time.

She would not be sold, but the Owner going to Europe soon:—For which he will take Country Produce, such as Flax Seed, Flour, or Bonds, with good Security, will be taken in payment.—For particulars, enquire of Bryan Conner, No. 31, three Doors below the Coffee-House.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN-AWAY from the Subscriber on Monday the 3d instant, an Apprentice Boy, named JACOB TYLER. All Masters of Vessels, and others, are forwarned from harbouring or carrying off said Apprentice, as they must expect to be dealt with according to law.

CHARLES HORLON.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
On Monday the 17th instant,
WILL BE SOLD,
On the Coffee-House-Bridge,
The Sails, Rigging, and Tackle,
Of the Schooner POLLY,
That was cast away near Gardener's Island.
Likewise, a quantity of New Rigging, consisting of a new Main-Sail, never bent, &c. &c.

By JOHN. COX.

PUBLIC AUCTION,
This Day, at Eleven o'Clock, will be sold at the Bridge, for the Benefit of the Underwriters,
ONE CHEST of TEA,
Imported and damaged on board the Iris, Captain Caldcleugh.

John Teuch, and Co.

At the Provision Stores, at Burling Slip,
A quantity of damaged Provisions,
Old Rum Puncheons, and old Bags, &c. &c.
Particulars may be known, by applying to
John Teuch and Co.

TO BE SOLD,
This DAY, at Eleven o'Clock, at the Coffee-House Bridge,
An elegant PHAETON, with a Pair of Horses, and Harness compleat

HUGH DEANE.

22.

Parker's New-York Gazette, December 18, 1760.

First Page.

Printed in New York by James Parker & Co.

Containing the official news of the taking of Canada, as it was announced in New York (compare facsimile No. 2).

[THURSDAY] *December* 18, 1760. PARKER'S || NUMB. 937.

NEW-YORK GAZETTE; OR, WEEKLY POST-BOY.

With the freshest Advices Foreign and Domestick.

Wednesday last arrived at Boston *the Ship* Alexander, *Capt.* Aitken, *from* London; *from the publick Prints to the 7th October, we have the following Advices, VIZ.*

From the London Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY,

WHITEHALL, *October*, 6.

EARLY yesterday morning Major Barré and Captain Deane arrived here from North-America, with dispatches from Major General Amherst, Lord Colville, and Brigadier General Murray, to the Right Honourable Mr. Secretary Pitt.

Copy of a letter from Major General Amherst to the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary Pitt, dated Camp at Montreal, the 8th of Sept. 1760.

ON the 26th of August, I did myself the honour of writing to you, by Capt. Prescott, to give you an account of the progress of his Majesty's arms to that time; since which, I have proceeded to this place.

From the 26th to the 30th, I was employed in repairing some part of the fort, mending batteaux, and fitting out the vessels, besides making such preparations, as I judged essentially necessary for the passage of the army down the river.

On the 31st I sat out, rowed 24 miles, and encamped on Isle au Chat; the rapides were more frightful than dangerous.

Sept. 1st, I passed the Long Saut, marched the covering parties on the shore, the boats were obliged to row in single file, and keep at some distance; this took up great time, though the current of the river was violent. The rapides were full of broken waves, the batteaux took in water, a corporal and three men of the Royal Highlanders were drowned. I encamped at Johnson's Point, 14 miles from Isle au Chat. I sent parties forward on the Lake; Sir William Johnson went to an Indian village, Asquesasnas, to assure them of protection on their good behaviour.

2d, I rowed 24 miles down Lake St. Francis, and encamped at Point au Beau det. M. La Corne, with a party, had been here, and at the Indian village. Very violent rain and wind came on at night; luckily our boats were in sheltered coves.

3d, The bad weather continuing, the army halted; a scouting party brought in a prisoner from the Coasts.

4th, The army was in their boats soon after day-break; the weather was favourable for passing the worse part of the river, but I am sorry to acquaint you, the rapides were the occasion of 84 men being drowned. We lost likewise 29 batteaux of regiments, 17 of artillery, with some artillery and stores, 17 whale-boats, and one row-galley were saved; the guns, with some stores and provisions, will be saved: I encamped this night at Isle Perrot, about two miles from the river, with the Regulars. It was too late for the greatest part of the artillery and the provincials to proceed there, and they encamped on the river side.

5th, The inhabitants of the island had all run into the woods, and abandoned their houses, some were taken, and some came in: I had the oath of allegiance tendered to them, and I put them in quiet possession of their houses; and they seemed as much surprised with their treatment, as they were happy with it. The necessary repairs of boats put it out of my power to proceed this day. The remains of the artillery and the provincial regiments joined me.

6th, The army was in their boats soon after day-break: I rowed in four columns by the right, as I intended to land on my left, at la Chine, on the island of Montreal, about three leagues from my last camp; the weather was favourable, and I landed without opposition; some flying parties ran into Montreal, after a few shots: To make the most of the day I could, I marched on: The parties had broke up one bridge, which was soon repaired; and after a march of two leagues, I formed the troops on a plain before Montreal, where we lay the night on our arms; and I got up two 12 pounders, five 6, and five 3 pounders, of light artillery. I left the New-York troops and two Connecticut regiments, for the security of the boats at La Chine.

7th, In the morning, two officers came to an advanced post, with a letter from the Marquis de Vaudreuil (A), referring me to what one of them, le Colonel Bougainville, had to say. The conversation ended with a cessation of arms till twelve o'clock, at which time the proposals came: I returned mine, and wrote to the Marquis de Vaudreuil, (B). This was followed by another letter from the Governor (C): I sent my answer (D). I then received a letter from M. de Levis (E), which I answered (F). The troops lay on their arms at night, and soon after day I had a letter from the Marquis de Vaudreuil (G), which I answered (H), and sent Major Abercrombie into the town, to bring me the articles of capitulation, signed by the Marquis de Vaudreuil, of which I have sent him a duplicate signed by me (I); and Colonel Haldimand, with the grenadiers and light infantry of the army, has taken possession of a post, and will proceed to-morrow in fulfilling the articles of capitulation. I thought it better, from the number of battalions, to oblige them not to serve during the present war, than to encumber England with them as prisoners of war. I shall do myself the honour of sending the colours of the battalions to you by the next occasion.

Governor Murray, with the troops from Quebec, landed below the town yesterday, and Col. Haviland with his corps (that took possession of the Isle aux Noix, which the enemy abandoned on the 28th) is this day arrived at the South shore opposite my camp. I should not do justice to Governor Murray and Col. Haviland, if I did not assure you they have executed the orders I gave them to the utmost of my wishes. I must likewise beg leave to say, I am obliged to Brigadier-General Gage for the assistance he has given me; and I have taken the liberty to give in publick orders, my assurances to the three armies, that I would take the first opportunity of acquainting the King, with the zeal and bravery which has always been exerted by the officers and soldiers of the Regulars and Provincial troops; as also by his Majesty's faithful Indian allies.

Sir William Johnson, has taken unwearied pains in keeping the Indians in humane bounds; and I have the pleasure to assure you, that not a peasant, woman or child, has been hurt by them, or a house burnt, since I entered what was the enemy's country.

A compleat list of artillery, arms, ammunition, stores, &c. in the several posts, as well as those of Montreal, shall be made out, which I shall transmit to you: Time does not permit this at present to be done.

I am to acknowlege the honour of receiving, on the 30th of August, your duplicate of the 14th, with your letter of the 20th of June, enclosing a copy of Instructions to Lord Colville of the 20th of June. The assurances you have been pleased to give me of his Majesty's approbation, on the receipt of my several dispatches, makes me very happy.

I shall now use my utmost endeavours for settling every thing in this country to keep a sure possession of it; and I shall immediately dispose of the troops in such manner, that I may completely finish the forts which were began last year; and as far as the season will permit me, I shall repair or erect such forts or posts, as may be necessary for strengthening and insuring the future command of the lakes, with the possession of every part of the South side of the river St. Lawrence.

I inclose to you, Sir, a copy of the articles of capitulation, with copies of all the letters that have passed, for your full information of the whole transaction.

I imagine there may be many particulars you may like to know in what has passed since I dispatched Capt. Prescott; and I now send Major Barré with this, that you may receive all the intelligence I can give you of the apparent state of every thing in this country.

I am, &c. JEFF. AMHERST.

(A)

SIR, *Montreal, Sept.* 7, 1760.

I Send to your Excellency M. de Bougainville, Col. of foot, accompanied by M. de Lac, Captain in the regiment de la Reine; you may rely on all that the said Colonel shall say to your Excellency in my name. I have the honour, &c. VAUDREUIL.

(B)

SIR, *Camp before Montreal, Sept.* 7, 1760.

I Am to thank your Excellency for the letter you honoured me with this morning by Col. Bougainville: since which the terms of capitulation which you demanded have been delivered to me. I send them back to your Excellency with those I have resolved to grant you; and there only remains for me to desire that your Excellency will take a determination as soon as possible, as I shall make no alteration in them. If your Excellency accepts of these conditions, you may be assured that I will take care that they shall be duly executed, and that I shall take a particular pleasure to alleviate your fate as much as possible, by procuring to you and your suite attendants, all the conveniencies that depend on me.

I have the honour to be, &c. JEFF. AMHERSE.

(C)

SIR, *Montreal, Sept.* 7, 1760.

I Have received the letter your Excellency has honoured me with this day, as well as the answer to the articles which I had caused to be proposed to you by M. de Bougainville.

I send the said Colonel back to your Excellency, and I persuade myself that you will allow him by word of mouth, a representation to your Excellency, which I cannot dispense with myself from making. I have the honour to be, &c. VAUDREUIL.

(D)

SIR, *Camp before Montreal, Sept* 7, 1760.

MAjor Abercrombie has this moment delivered to me the letter with which your Excellency has honoured me, in answer to that which I had addressed to you, with the conditions on which I expect that Canada shall surrender: I have already had the honour to inform your Excellency that I should not make any alteration in them: I cannot deviate from this resolution: Your Excellency will therefore be pleased to take a determination immediately and acquaint me in your answer, whether you will accept them or not.

I have the honour to be, &c. JEFF. AMHERST.

(E)

SIR, *Montreal, Sept.* 8. 1760.

I Send to your Excellency M. de Lapause assistant quarter master general to the army, on the subject of the too rigorous article which you impose on the troops by the capitulation, and to which it would not be possible for us to subscribe; be pleased to consider the severity of that article.

I flatter myself, that you will be pleased to give ear to the representations that officer will make to you on my part, and have regard to them. I have the honour to be, &c.

(signed) Le Chevalier de LEVIS.

(F)

SIR, *Camp before Montreal, Sept.* 8, 1760.

THE letter which you have sent me by M. de Lapause, has this instant been delivered to me: all I have to say to it, is, that I cannot alter in the least the conditions which I have offered to the Marquis de Vaudreuil; and I expect his definitive answer, by the bearer, on his return: on every other occasion I shall be glad to convince you of the consideration with which I am, &c.

JEFF. AMHERST.

(G)

SIR, *Montreal, Sept.* 8, 1760.

I Have determined to accept the conditions which your Excellency proposes. In consequence whereof, I desire you will come to a determination with regard to the measures to be taken relative to the signing of the said articles. I have the honour to be, &c.

(signed) VAUDREUIL.

(H)

SIR, *Camp before Montreal, Sept.* 8, 1760.

IN order to fulfil so much the sooner, on my part, the execution of the conditions which your Excellency has just determined to accept, I would propose that you should sign the articles which I sent yesterday to your Excellency, and that you would send them back to me by Major Abercrombie, that a duplicate may be made of them immediately, which I will sign and send to your Excellency.

I repeat here the assurances of the desire I have to procure to your Excellency, and to the officers and troops under your command, all possible conveniencies and protection. For which purpose I receive taken of the gates, and place guards immediately after the reciprocal signature of the capitulation: However, I leave this to your own convenience, since I propose it only with a view of maintaining good order, and to prevent, with the greater certainty, any thing against the good faith, and the terms of capitulation; in order to which I shall give the command of these troops to Col. Haldimand, who I am persuaded will be agreable to you.

I have the honour to be, &c JEFF. AMHERST.

(I)

SIR, *Camp before Montreal, Sept.* 8, 1760.

I Have just sent to your Excellency, by Major Abercrombie a duplicate of the capitulation, which you have signed this morning; and in conformity thereto, and to the letters which have passed between us, I likewise send Col. Haldimand to take possession of one the gates of the town; in order to enforce the observation of good order, and prevent difference on both sides.

I flatter myself that you will have room to be fully satisfied with my choice of the said Colonel on this occasion.

I have the honour to be &c. JEFF. AMHERST.

ARTICLES *of* CAPITULATION,

Between His Excellency General Amherst, Commander in Chief of His Brittannic Majesty's Troops and Forces in North-America, and His Excellency the Marquis de Vaudreuille, Grand Croix of the Royal and Military Order of St. Lewis, Governor, and Lieutenant General for the King in Canada.

Art. I. TWENTY-FOUR hours after the signing of the present capitulation, the English General shall cause the troops of His Brittannick Majesty to take possession of the gate of the town of Montreal; and the English garrison shall not come into the place, till after the French troops shall have evacuated it.

The whole garrison of Montreal must lay down their Arms, and shall not serve during the present war. Immediately after signing the present capitulation, the King's troops shall take possession of the gates, and shall post the guards, necessary to preserve good order in the town.

Art. II. The troops, and the militia, who are in garrison in the town of Montreal, shall go out by the gate of with all the honours of war, six pieces of cannon, and one mortar, which shall be put on board the vessel where the Marquis de Vaudreuil shall embark, with ten rounds for each piece. The same shall be granted to the garrison of Troies Rivieres, as to the honours of war.

Art. III. The troops and militia who are in garrison in the fort of *Jacques Cartier*, and in the island of *St. Helen*, and other forts, shall be treated in the same manner, and shall have the same honours; and these troops shall go to Montreal or Troies Rivieres, or Québec, to be there embarked for the first seaport in France by the shortest way. The troops who are in our posts, situated on our frontiers, on the side of Acadia, at Detroit, Michillimakinac, and other posts, shall enjoy the same honours, and be treated in the same manner.

All these troops are not to serve during the present war, and shall likewise lay down their Arms. The rest is granted.

Art. IV. The Militia, after being come out of the above towns, forts, and posts, shall return to their homes, without being molested, on any pretence whatever, on account of their having carried arms. *Granted.*

Art. V. The troops who keep the field shall raise their camp, and march, drums beating, with their arms, baggage and artillery, to join the garrison of Montreal, and shall be treated in every respect the same. *Those troops, as well as the others, must lay down their arms.*

Art. VI. The subjects of his Brittannick Majesty, and of his most Christian Majesty, soldiers, militia, or seamen, who shall have deserted, or left the service of their Sovereign, and carried arms in North-America, shall be, on both sides, pardoned for their crime; they shall be respectively, returned to their country; if not, each shall remain where he is, without being sought after, or molested. *Refused.*

Art. VII. The magazines, the artillery, firelocks, sabres, ammunition of war, and in general every thing that belongs to his most Christian Majesty, as well in the towns of Montreal, and Trois Rivieres, as in the forts and posts mentioned in the third article, shall be delivered up according to exact inventories, to the commissaries, who shall be appointed to receive the same in the name of his Britannick Majesty.---Duplicates of the said inventories shall be given to the Marquis de Vaudreuil. *This is every thing that can be asked on this article.*

Art. VIII. The officers, soldiers, militia, seamen, and even the Indians, detained on account of their wounds or sickness, as well in the hospital as in private houses, shall enjoy the privileges of the cartel, and be treated accordingly. *The sick and wounded shall be treated the same as our own people.*

Art. IX. The English General shall engage to send back to their own homes the Indians and Moriagans, who make part of his armies, immediately after signing the present capitulation. And in the mean time, in order to prevent all disorders on the part of those who may not be gone away, the said General shall give safe-guards to such persons as shall desire them, as well in the town as in the country. *The first part refused. Those never has been any cruelties committed by the Indians of our army; and good order shall be preserved.*

Art. X. His Britannick Majesty's General shall be answerable for all disorders on the part of his Troops, and shall oblige them to pay the damages they may do, as well in the towns as in the country. *Answered by the preceding articles.*

Art. XI. The English General shall not oblige the Marquis de Vaudreuil, to leave the town of Montreal before the and no person shall be lodged in his house till he is gone. The Chevalier Levis, commander of the Land forces; the principal officers and majors of the land forces, and of the colony troops, the engineers, officers of the artillery, and commissary of war, shall also remain at Montreal to the said day, and shall keep their lodging there. The same shall be observed with regard to M. Bigot, Intendant, the commissaries of marines, and writers whom the said M. Bigot shall have occasion for; and no person shall be lodged at the Intendant's house before he shall be gone.

The Marquis de Vaudreuil, and all these gentlemen, shall be masters of their houses, and shall embark when the King's ships shall be ready to sail for Europe; and all possible conveniencies granted them.

Art XII. The most convenient vessel that can be found shall be appointed to carry the Marquis de Vaudreuil, by the straitest passage to the first sea ports in France. The necessary accommodation shall be made for him. The Marquis de Vaudreuil, M. de Rigaud, governor of Montreal, and *Suite* of this General.---This vessel shall be properly victualled at the expence of his Britannick Majesty; and the Marquis de Vaudreuil shall take with him his papers, without their being examined: and his equipages, plate baggage, and also those of his *suite*.

Granted, except the archives, which shall be necessary for the government of the country.

Art. XIII If before, or after, the Embarkation of the marquis de Vaudreuil, news of peace should arrive, and that, by the treaty, Canada should remain to his most Christian majesty, the marquis de Vaudreuil shall return to Quebec or Montreal, every thing shall return to its former State under the dominion of his most Christian majesty, and the present capitulation shall become null and of no effect.

Whatever the King may have done on this subject, shall be obeyed.

Art. XIV. Two ships shall be appointed to carry to France he

udiced opinions. Two of them taken from the *Boston Post Boy* will give an idea of this attitude. On December 21, 1772, the *Post Boy* says: "London. There is in the Court of France a man well known for his dangerous abilities: his name is Vergennes. It is him the Court of France always employs when it has projects uncommonly black to be executed;" and on January 10, 1774, "the King slumbering in Madame Barre's lap, now and then is waked by the cries of his distressed subjects; he inquires what disturbed him; being told, and knowing it is a matter of such little consequence, he reposes again. His ministry is planning a scheme of government for his successor. The poor people is eating one another."*

After 1775 there was a great change. A trade in arms, provisions and commodities of all kinds was henceforth conducted on a large scale between the French colonies and the United States; and this trade extended even to France. Thus we see the *Gazette de la Martinique* often quoted in the American revolutionary papers. To a lesser degree the other newspapers of the French Antilles were used. When in 1778 the Franco-American alliance had been signed and announced, people began to read the French gazettes. There was, however, one obstacle to their circulation: they were all controlled or supervised by the French government, and that did not please liberty-loving Americans. They preferred to seek in the French gazettes and *Mercures* literary pieces and articles of a general nature, rather than news. Never in the American newspapers did information of French origin succeed in occupying the place that news from English sources did. From 1776 to 1789 the French press was successful in making itself known and quoted in America, especially on matters of a technical, intellectual or philosophical order. England kept her privileged rank which was assured to her by community of language. American editors preferred printing an excerpt from an English paper (even if they had to accompany it with a refutation) to taking from French papers items that they did not well understand, and for which a translator had to be employed, an expense they could ill afford. Furthermore, the news from France was presented in a way to which the American mind was not accustomed. The efforts of the King and of individual French publishers had succeeded in giving a certain circulation to a few technical papers in the French language, as the *Journal des Médecins militaires Français*, which Crèvecœur, then French Consul at New York, was instructed by the King to send as a gift to American physicians; and the *Observations sur la Physique*, the best French review on the physical sciences, which its editor, the Abbé Rozier, endeavored to circulate in America.[5] Liberal organs like Thomas's *Massachusetts Spy* gave long and frequent extracts from the most famous French paper of the time—the *Journal de Paris*, to which Franklin now and then contributed. From 1789 to 1797, thanks to the enthusiasm aroused by the French Revolution, many more extracts from French sources were to be found in American journals. Certain papers, as the *National Gazette* of Freneau, the *Aurora* of Benjamin

* Note that for ten years or more, the American papers constantly referred to Madame du Barry as "Madame Barre." Writers of that day were reckless in their spelling of foreign names.

Franklin Bache, and *Porcupine's Gazette* of Cobbett, had regularly appointed translators, but these were an expensive luxury, and the mass of American editors preferred to seek in English gazettes the translations from French newspapers that were to be found there. After 1797 it became almost impossible to procure French journals, because everything that came from France was boycotted, and the space allotted to the French press was reduced to nothing. John Adams had managed to expel all Frenchmen from America (Alien Law), public opinion no longer tolerated the wearing of the French revolutionary cockade,[6] which had before been so popular, and any American editor who should have printed an opinion or a piece of news taken openly and clearly from a French source would have suffered. Furthermore, at that time, due to the treatment that the Directory accorded to the French papers, no organ in France had any kind of freedom, and, consequently, none enjoyed any prestige whatever outside of France. French newspapers of 1797–1799, shallow and constantly disappearing to be reborn under new names so as to evade the pursuit of the Government's police, could not be accepted and taken seriously by foreigners.

On the other hand, at this period the newspapers of Central Europe, which until then had been neglected, received more attention. Holland, to tell the truth, had always been considered the part of Europe to which one could go to seek impartiality and wisdom. The Netherlands and the United States were united by similarity of political principles and of religion, and by their common struggle against England. Certain journalists in Holland had personal friends in America, as, for example, Reinier Arrenberg, publisher of the *Rotterdamsche Courant*, and a contributor to the *Nouvelles Extraordinaires de Leyde*, the best newspaper in Holland until about 1796. Arrenberg and some of his collaborators used to correspond regularly with the American representatives in Europe, and were glad to print anything that Franklin wished. During the whole of the War of Independence the Americans maintained in Holland a sort of bureau of propaganda, directed by a very learned and studious man, Charles F. G. Dumas.[7] The Dutch press served to give news which, without emanating from England, did not come from the French government. It was a Dutch journal, the *Gazette d' Utrecht*, which was one of the very first on the continent to publish the full text of the Declaration of Independence.[8] This sympathy for the Americans, this evident accuracy and independence of the Dutch press, created a very favorable impression in the United States, and these gazettes were used by the publishers of America as the most reliable source of news. John Adams sent the *Gazette de Leyde* to Congress to inform them about Europe; and Jefferson gave it to his friends. When Freneau established the *National Gazette*, Jefferson did more: "I cannot recollect [when it was] that I was told he [Freneau] had a thought of setting up a newspaper. . . . I considered it a circumstance of some value, as it might enable me to do what I had long wished to have done: that is, to have the material parts of the *Leyden Gazette* brought under your eye," [Jefferson writes this to Washington] "and that of the public, in order to possess yourself and them of a juster view of the af-

23.

The Daily Advertiser, October 4, 1785.

First Page.

Printed in New York by Francis Childs.

See the curious advertisements and the fine announcement with border (first column), illustrating the good standard of printing in New York in 1785.

The Daily Advertiser,

Political, Commercial, and Hiſtorical.

No. 1871.] TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1785. [VOL. I.

NEW-YORK: Printed by FRANCIS CHILDS, at the New Printing-Office, No. 189, Water-Street, Mid-Way between the Coffee-Houſe and Fly-Market.

LEIPER & GRAYS
BEST
KITEFOOT TOBACCO,
Manufactured and Sold by them, at No. 36, *Hanover-Square*, NEW-YORK. *tf*

Accommodation Liſt.

At the INTELLIGENCE-OFFICE, *No. 22, Water-Street, Oppoſite the Coffee-Houſe;*

Are for Sale,

A SMART, well handed NEGRO GIRL, with a number of qualifications to recommend her.—An active NEGRO BOY, that would anſwer for a gentleman's ſervant—Several Tracts of Land moſt delightfully ſituated in the fertile county of Albany: Alſo, ſeveral Eſtates, Houſes, Bonds, Paper Money, and a handſome Schooner, with various other kinds of property, all of which will be diſpoſed of *cheap* for *Caſh*, or upon other terms as may ſuit the purchaſers.

ALSO, A good Bill on Montreal, for £55 upon advantageous Terms.

A Capital Bargain,

Of a genteel and commodious

HOUSE,

In a pleaſant ſituation, and an agreeable neighbourhood, now to be let 'till the firſt of May next, and immediate poſſeſſion given. It conſiſts of a number of well-finiſhed chambers, either for dining, drawing, or ſleeping rooms; a moſt excellent kitchen, a very convenient yard, with a number of appurtenances, fit for any gentleman, or thoſe who might be in the line of keeping genteel boarders.——The whole to be let for a mere trifle.

For Charter,

A large double decked Bermuda built

SLOOP,

Burthen about 160 tons, with a *warranted Britiſh Regiſter*, and navigated by Britiſh ſeamen.

TO BE LET,

Upon reaſonable Terms,

Several Handſome ROOMS, furniſhed and unfurniſhed, all ſituated in pleaſant parts of the city.

For Employment,

A genteel young man, that can ſpeak three languages, and is capable of being ſteward, butler, or travelling companion for any gentleman—Sempſtreſſes, childrensmaids, nurſes Alſo, ſhopmen, attendants for ſtores, coachmen, grooms, cooks, barkeepers, waiters, and other kinds of domeſtics.

Wanted to Hire,

Some ſmart decent girls, and women, to ſerve as houſemaids, houſekeepers, &c. Alſo, a negro girl, of good character, that underſtands plain cooking, houſework, mending, &c.

Wanted to Purchaſe,

A complete NEGRO MAN or WOMAN Cook. Alſo A NEGRO BOY, about 10 or 12 years old.

Spelling Books and Teſtaments to be ſold at the Printing-Office.

Just Imported in the Mary, *Capt.* Telfair, *and other late Veſſels from* Great-Britain, *and*

TO BE SOLD

on very reaſonable terms,

By Robert Hodge,

No. 38, Maiden-Lane, three doors from Queen-Street.

A large and choice Collection of

BOOKS

INSTRUCTING & ENTERTAINING.

(Too numerous to be inſerted in a Newſpaper.)

—CONSISTING OF

HISTORY, Divinity, Law, Philoſophy, Mathematics, Biography, Geography, Poetry, Phyſic, Surgery, Agriculture, Nautical Books, Dictionaries, Architecture, Novels, Miſcellanies, Plays, &c.

Beautiful family and pocket BIBLES, common do. School Books, ſmall entertaining Books for Children, &c.

ALSO

An excellent Aſſortment of

STATIONARY.

VIZ.

LEDGERS, journals, letter and blank books of all ſizes, writing paper, from twelve ſhillings to fourteen pounds per ream, receipt books, neat caſes of mathematical inſtruments, Gunter's ſcales, bonnet, wrapping and preſſing paper, quills, penknives; a variety of pocket books and etwees, aſs-ſkin memorandum books, parchment, compting-houſe ſiles, rulers, red and black ink, playing cards, pewter ink ſtandiſhes, beſt ſealing wax and wafers, ſlates, lead and ſlate pencils, meſſage and compliment cards, patent blacking cakes; a variety of patent medicines, &c.

*** BOOK BINDING performed at the above ſtore, with neatneſs and expedition.

‡‡‡ Good American manufactured SPELLING BOOKS, cheaper than can be imported.

†¶† Commiſſions from the country thankfully received and carefully attended to. 76—

FOR SALE,

THE BRIG

BETSEY and POLLY

Matthew Berryman, Maſter,

About 100 Tons burthen, has a good Oak Bottom, well found, and fit for Sea.——For Terms apply to *Henry Naſh*, and *Co.* No. 11, White-Hall, or at their Store on *Van Zandt*'s Wharf.

Inventory to be ſeen at the Office of *Henry Naſh*, and *Co.*

N. B. Said Veſſel to be viewed at Crugar's Wharf.

New-York, Sept. 10.

MABE & DE WAAL,

No. 20, Great Dock-ſtreet,

HAVE FOR SALE,

BEST HOLLAND GIN, in caſes.

POWDER BLUE, firſt quality.

The moſt eſteemed HARLEM OIL.

ALSO

Sundry Articles of DRY GOODS,

And a *few caſks of Holland Cement*, for the *uſe* of building *cellars*, and *ciſterns* to keep *water*.

N. York, Sept. 17. *m w ſ. tf.*

JUST IMPORTED;

In the laſt veſſels from London & Briſtol, *by*

John Bard,

And now opening at his Store, No. 45, WATER-STREET,

A neat and general aſſortment of IRONMONGERY AND HARD WARE,

Which he will diſpoſe of on Reaſonable terms for Caſh.

Among which are the following ARTICLES, *VIZ.*

NAILS, 3d, 4d, 6d, 8d, 10d, 12d, and 24d; Battons 2 oz. 3d, 4d, 5d and 6d. clouts 4d. 5d, and 6d, ſhovels and ſpades, 42, 45, 48 & 50 inch ſcythes, pummis ſtone, copperas and allum, German, bliſtered and Crowley's ſteel, No. 3, Engliſh ſteel, braſs and iron wire, Copper and iron tea-kettles japanned tea and coffee pots, ſad irons, ſpike and nail gimblet's, pinchers and nippers, ſhoemaker's and cooper's tools, in ſetts; beſt ſteel plate mill, pitt, and cut ſaws, beſt ſteel, plate 26 inch hand ſaws, common do. H and H L hinges, locks of different ſorts, pewter platters, plates, baſons, tea-pots and porringers, braſs handles and eſchiutions, and deſk furniture, blackſmith's bellows complete, do. anvils, and bick irons; and a variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate.

ſt85th

TO BE SOLD,

At Private Sale, and poſſeſſion given, on or before the firſt of December next.

A FARM whereon the ſubſcriber lived, during the late war; ſituated in a very pleaſant village called Preakneſs, in Bergen County, ſtate of New-Jerſey, about 25 miles from New-York; containing three hundred and five acres; of which a conſiderable proportion is meadow, and woodland; the meadows already improved will produce between 25 and 30 tons of hay. It is well ſituated for grazing; having the advantage of early paſture; and in dry ſeaſons it has the advantage of water in every lot.—Alſo a houſe, cellar, kitchen, barn, and out houſes, with an excellent weil of water near the kitchen; a beautiful young bearing orchard, with a variety of other fruit trees, ſuch as peaches, pears, &c. For further particulars enquire of the ſubſcriber, Brooklyne Ferry, who will give an indiſputable title for the ſame.

ADOLPH WALDRON.

New-York, Sept. 10, 1785.

OLD LOAN-OFFICE.

THE OFFICE being now opened for the receipt of Monies due the Loan office on Mortgage, all perſons ſo indebted, and not already furniſhed with the neceſſary Certificates to diſcharge the ſame, may be provided by application to

JOHN DELAFIELD, No. 28, Water-ſtreet.

STATE & CONTINENTAL SECURITIES, BOUGHT and SOLD, and the moſt liberal price given.

WANTED,

NEW EMISSION MONEY of this State.

New-York, July 6. 11—

JUST IMPORTED

In the Schooner UNITY, from Newbern, North-Carolina, and to be Sold by

GION, CARTHY, & Co.

At their Store, No. 33, Little-Dock-ſtreet.

A QUANTITY of Turpentine, Roſin, Spirits of Turpentine, Bees Wax, Raw Hides, Tanned Leather, Deer Skins, Furrs, Bacon & Hams, &c. &c. tf—

NewYork, Sept. 14.

HENRY SHRUPP,

No. 20, Smith-ſtreet, ſecond door, from the corner of Wall-ſtreet, near Pitt's Statue.

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public, that he has again OPENED a TAVERN, and provided himſelf with genteel bedding, and good liquors, for their accommodation.

Thoſe who may pleaſe to favor him with their cuſtom, may rely on his endeavours to give ſatisfaction.

*** A genteel room will be conſtantly ſupplied with the beſt Porter and Ale the city can afford, at a moderate price.

New-York, Sept. 1. *ctf.*

ISAAC ROOSEVELT,

HAVING had his Sugar-Houſe repaired, is now carrying on his BUSINESS of SUGAR REFINING as formerly, and has ready for SALE, (by him and Son) at his Houſe in Queen-ſtreet, No. 159, oppoſite the Bank; Loaf Sugars, Lump do. ſtrained Muſcovado do. and Sugar-Houſe Treacle. The New Emiſſion Money they will receive at its full value in payment.

☞His Britannic Majeſty's Packet Portland, Captain Spargo, will poſitively ſail with the Mail for Falmouth, on Wedneſday the 5th of October inſt.

24.

The Daily Advertiser, October 4, 1785.

Second Page.

Printed in New York by Francis Childs.

See the humorous article, "Characters out of Character."

CHARACTERS *out of* CHARACTER.

AMERICA boasting the appellation of *United* States—yet, each State acting only for its own seperate interest save Massachusetts!

"All the people" lamenting the increase of luxury, Extravagance, &c. and yet 'all the people strive further and further to increase them.

Priests preaching up *Universal Salvation*, who within the same walls, and within a few years, preached up almost *Universal d——n.*

Landlords acknowledging the unbounded extravagance of *rents*, and still demanding four times more than their consciences (if they had any would allow them.

Mechanicks labouring like slaves at the oar six days of the week, to appear in silk stockings and lace ruffles the seventh. O'd rich Invalids *tottering* a mile or two, rather than part with a penny to be carried while young hearty Bucks *dare* not *venture* to *travel* fifty paces without taking a Hack.

Ladies of *real* virtue, dressing themselves in the same wanton *habits* as Ladies of *easy* virtue.

Parents reducing themselves to one meal per day, that their sons may be *brought up* shop keepers, and their daughters mock Ladies.

Apprentices flourish away in all the expence of dress, rioting and pleasure, *wanting* all the money they can get, & spending more than they can come by *honestly*.

Young Bloods and Smart-Fellows excluded from participation in our seraglios, by the crouds of married sparks, who *nightly* pay their devoirs to the frail sisterhood in these places of *darkness*.

Women accoutred like light infrantry soldiers—and Men like dancing Misses.

A Noble instance of Generosity.

THE Elizabeth, an English man of war, would infallibly have been lost in the shoals on the coast of Florida, in 1746, had not captain Edwards ventured into the Havanna. It was in time of war, and the port belonged to the enemy.—"I come, said the captain to the governor, to deliver up my ship, my sailors, and myself, into your hands: I only ask the lives of my men." "No—(said the Spanish commander) I will not be guilty of so dishonorable an action. Had we taken you in sight in open sea, or upon our coasts, your ship would have been ours, and you would be our prisoners. But, as you are driven in by stress of weather, and are come hither for fear of being cast away, I do, and ought, to forget that my nation is at war with yours. Yours are men, and so are we: you are in distress, and have a right to our pity. You are at liberty to unload and refit your vessel and pay your charges: you may then go away, and you will have a pass to carry you safe beyond the Bermudas. If after this, you are taken, you will be a lawful prize; but, at this moment, I see in Englishmen, only strangers, for whom humanity claims our assistance.

[*The reader is requested to compare the foregoing with an authentic account of the reception of captain Bell, in the United States Indiaman, at Barbados, the 12th of August last.*

LONDON, July 13.

Extract a letter from Algiers, May 2.

"On the 12th of last month, a galliot belonging to this regency brought into this port a sailor, a cabbin boy, a monk, and a woman, who had been saved from the French frigate La Modeste, which took fire in the Mediterranean, and burnt so furiously that the manner in which these four persons were saved is astonishing. When the crew saw that it was no longer possible to stop the progress of the flames, they threw their boats into the sea, but the great number who croudek into them, occasioned their going to the bottom.—The main-mast, and the bowsprit having been burnt from below, fell into the sea, and assisted the captain and thirty of the crew to escape. Fifteen others, among whom were three men and a female, who arrived in this port, clung to the bowsprit, and continued floating in this manner for six days. They had no nourishment, and were compelled to drink of the sea water. Ten of these unhappy men died one after the other.—On the sixth day the five who had survived their situation, espied an Algerine galliot, which came up to them, and took them on board. The reis or the captain even had the humanity to sail in quest of the wreck, where there might be a possibility of saving some more of the crew. At the distance of two miles, he found the main-mast, but met with no person. In spite of the assistance given to the five whom he took up, one of them died in about two days after. He presented the other four to the Dey, who immediately sent them to the French consul. The consul caused to be made out an account of their suffrings, and sent one copy to his court, and another to the magistrates and deputies of commerce at Marseilles. It is said that the sailor and monk are out of danger, but the others are insensible. The female passenger belongs to Marseilles, and was going to her husband, who is settled at Cape-Francois. She had with her a daughter about sixteen years old, who perished with the rest."

DUBLIN, July 19.

If the present dry weather should prejudice the meadows, it will be of the greatest use to those who depend on the turf bogs for the comfort of the next winter's firing, which, with the prodigious quantity of potatoes now growing in all parts of the kingdom, to which dry and warm weather is particularly congenial, must abate much of the public apprehension of indifferent harvest, as there are many thousands in Ireland who subsist by potatoes alone, and will consequently leave bread enough for the rest, if the speculation of merchants and the manœuvres of parliamentary flour millers, and their factors, do not create a scarcity so often felt by the poor, and proceeding from no other cause.

Whatever may be the ultimate fate of the commercial propositions in the parliament of this country, it is a reflection of the most serious nature, what may be the consequences if the present treaty with Britain be broke off. The people of England think, or at least they are impelled by the arts of opposition to appear to think, that the propositions are already greatly against them. Should they be rendered still more in favor of Ireland, how is it to be expected that Britain will accede, where we seem inclined not to give and take (the general mode of accommodating all kinds of differences) but to have the balance entirely on our side! England, from the extent of her external trade, and from her ability to defend that trade in whatever port her flag shall be seen flying, could exist, though a great sufferer, independent of any commerce with this country; but Ireland unconnected in trade with England, and consequently without a jot of external force or power, must inevitably become the sport of the universe, and her commerce subject to the insult of the most petty state where she might strive to find a market for her manufactures.

From the Antigua Gazette.

ST. JOHN'S, August 26.

After a very unfavorable looking evening, on Wednesday night about ten o'clock, it began to blow a gale of wind from the north east, which became very violent about twelve, and continued so with a little abatement till morning.—The vessels in the harbour rode out the gale tolerably well, except an American brig and some small crafts, which went on shore. Three of the latter (droughers) were totally lost, viz. a sloop belonging to Mr. John Smith, coming round to Willoughby Bay with sugars, went on shore at the Hawksbill, and bilged. A sloop belonging to Mr. William Smith, went to pieces, and another belonging to Mr. Michael Pratt, with no hands on board, drove to sea and overset. We have not heard of any lives lost. Many trees are torn up by the roots, others rent almost to pieces, a great deal of damage is done to the stand-over canes, and a large quantity of Indian corn, which was nearly ready to reap, is quite destroyed. Fortunately the ensuing crop was very backward, by which means it has sustained no very material injury. The sky still wears a gloomy and unsettled aspect, and we fear that all is not yet over.

Sept. 2. From the appearance of the weather after the late gale of wind until Tuesday morning, very great apprehensions were entertained by most people, that we should be visited with another storm, especially as the dreadful hurricane of 1772 was preceded by threatnings very similar. The wind yesterday and today has been very variable and both days remarkably sultry.

A small schooner belonging to this port, commanded by Capt. Dapwell, and which was out in the gale, since put into St. Bartholomew's. Several vessels in the harbour of that island ran on shore, and a brig, a schooner and a sloop were lost. An elegant house lately erected for the Sweedish governor was blown down, and a great deal of damage was done in the country. From Dominica we hear, that the government sloop was run on shore with four small craft and were all lost; the vessel which brings the account was at a distant part from the capital, (Rosseau) and does not speak very particularly as to those circumstances, or of the loss sustained in the buildings and plantations.

Aug. 31. On Wednesday last, towards evening, a lowering sky and perturbed atmosphere gave alarming indications of a threatening storm. From between ten and eleven at night, till five or six in the morning, short lulled intervals excepted, the tempest was truly terrific. It has blown down many of our town fences, torn in pieces limbs of trees, exposed brush-wood, and uncovered some old unsheltered houses, but has, by no means been so calamitous in its effects to the inhabitants of this island as was generally dreaded at the beginning of the gale.

Some of our droughers and other small craft are lost, others drove ashore, and a good deal of damage done to the buildings and mills of some particularly mountainous estates, as well as pieces of corn near maturity of growth, but nothing to throw us under deep dejection or woeful countenances.

From what our readers will see by way of extract from the St. Kitt's paper of Saturday last, that island has suffered much more than this, what has been the fate of the other islands in our vicinity we have not yet heard. Some of our cabbage-headed prognosticators say the storm is not all over, but a Theban-Hall soothsayer says we may open our windows and sing Te Deum.

The schooner ——, Captain Spencer, belonging to Mr. Kerr, we hear is ashore at Nevis.

We hear the brig Hansford, put out to sea from Montserat, but has not yet been heard of, though we hope soon to give accounts of her.

The pilot-boat belonging to Moses Blake, drove from Johnson's-Point, with three boys on board, was spoke on Friday last by the sloop Fox, on board of which was Mr. George Reid, who supplied her with some provisions.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, ST. JOHN'S.

Aug. 26. To be sold at this office, on Thursday the 1st of September next, at 12 o'clock precisely, the brigantines Hazard and Little Tom, with their tackle, apparel and furniture, condemned in the vice admiralty court of this island. At the same time will be sold the cargoes of the said vessels, consisting of staves, shingles, flour, hickory hoops, &c. also condemned in the said court of vice admiralty.

NEWBURY-PORT, Sept. 21.

We hear from Rowley, that in the storm last Thursday night, a barn belonging to Mr. Johnson, of that place, took fire by the lightning, and was entirely consumed.---The same night another barn was consumed at Salisbury-Plains, belonging to a widow Purington.

On Sunday morning last one Robertson Hidden, belonging to Newbury, in attempting to cross a creek near Plumb Island, was unfortunately drowned.----- His remains were taken up and interred on Monday afternoon.

PORTSMOUTH, Sept. 23.

On Thursday night the 15th inst. we experienced a very severe storm of thunder and lightning—the severest we have had during the season past.—It extended itself for a great many miles, and in many places has left dreadful proofs of its irresistible power and force. The knotty oaks and flinty rocks are not sufficient to stand before the dreadful artillery of Heaven!—The lightning struck and much damaged a house in Stratham, in which were three persons, who were severally struck, and very much hurt; one of them, it is feared, will not recover—A barn in Nottingham was consumed and two cattle killed. A barn in Amherst, was likewise consumed.

During the above storm, a barn was struck in Gilmantown, which was entirely consumed. The barn contained upwards of thirty tons of Hay, together with a large quantity of Grain.

PHILADELPHIA, October 1.

Thursday last the ship Philadelphia, Capt. Strong, arrived here from Charleston. On Saturday, on soundings off Chincotague, he met with a violent gale of wind, which he supposes must have been fatal to vessels on the coast, having, after the gale abated, discovered several pieces of wrecks, particularly part of a sloop, which he imagines was Burmudian built.

On the 23d September, in lat. 37. 13. Captain Strong spoke with the brig——, Captain Bennet, from New-Providence, bound to the Chesapeake; and on the 25th he spoke the sloop —, Capt. Smith, from St. Thomas's, bound to Rhode-Island.

Monday evening last, Doctor Franklin, attended the meeting of the *Union Fire-Company*, which he himself founded and established in this city, in the year 1736. There are only four persons now living of those who composed it at its first formation. The present members, who are chiefly descendants of his colleagues in that constitution, conceived themselves greatly honored, and were highly gratified with this venerable gentleman's presence and attention. He signed the new articles, and said he would have his buckets, &c. in good order by the next meeting.

Theatre.

For the Benefit of Mrs. ALLEN.

THIS EVENING,

Will be performed,

A COMIC OPERA,

CALLED

THOMAS & SALLY,

OR,

The Sailor's Return.

MEN,

Thomas, (the Sailor) — Mr. *Hallam*,
Dorcas, — Mr. *Bentley*,
Squire, (*with the echoing Horn*,) — Mr. *Moore*,

WOMAN,

Sally, — Mrs. Allen.

SAILORS, *&c.*

Mr. *Allen*, Mr. *Lake*,
Mr. *Durang*, Mr. *Delamater*.

After the COMEDY, a

HORNPIPE.

To which will be added, a COMEDY *of Three ACTS, called*

Catharine and Petruchio.

As altered from SHAKESPEARE'S *Taming the Shrew*,

By *DAVID GARRICK*, Esq;

MEN,

Petruchio, — Mr. *Hallam*,
Biondello, Music-Master, Taylor, — Mr. *Moore*;
Baptista, — Mr. *Bentley*,
Hortentio, — Mr. *Lake*,
Grumeo, — Mr. *Allen*.

WOMEN,

Bianca, — Miss *Durang*,
Catharine, — Mrs. *Allen*.

SERVANTS,

Mr. *Durang*, Mr. *Delamater*.

Preceding the COMEDY, the

Original PROLOGUE,

By Mr. *Moore*.

The whole to conclude with a NEW

Pantomimical Finale,

CALLED,

The ELOPEMENT,

OR,

The Triumph of Genius.

In which will be introduced the *Statue Scene*, with new *Scenery*, *Machinery*, and *Decorations*, incidental to the piece.

The Doors will be opened at half-after SIX o'CLOCK, and the Performance begin at half after SEVEN.

*** TICKETS, without which no person can be admitted, to be had at Mr. GAINE's BOOK-STORE, in *Hanover-Square*, and at the next door to the Theatre.—Places for the Boxes are taken, and attendance given for that purpose, from 10 to 1, and from 3 to 6 o'Clock, on Monday and Tuesday, at the Theatre. BOX 8s. PITT 6s. & GALLERY 4s.

†‡† *No Person to be admitted behind the Scenes on any account whatever.*

VIVAT RESPUBLICA.

DANCING SCHOOL.

MR. GRIFFITHS, late Assistant in the Academy of Polite Arts, begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that having returned from Connecticut, has opened his

DANCING-SCHOOL,

in the Room formerly occupied by Mr. Quesnay, in Broad-street. He flatters himself that his known abilities in his profession, will secure him the countenance and patronage of the Public; and assures such as please to become Scholars, that they may depend on his renewed exertions to perfect them in this polite and elegant accomplishment.

N. B. Three lessons per week, viz. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, to teach the Ladies from nine till twelve o'clock in the morning; and the Gentlemen from four till nine in the afternoon. A public evening once a fortnight on Thursday, for the improvement of the scholars.

†‡† No entrance money will be required of such as have been under the tuition of Mr. Quesnay.

New-York, Sept. 26, 1785.

fairs of Europe than could be obtained from any other public source. This I had ineffectually attempted through the press of Mr. Fenno, while in New York, selecting and translating passages myself at first, then having it done by Mr. Pintard, the translating clerk, but they found their way too slowly into Mr. Fenno's papers. Mr. Bache essayed it for me in Philadelphia, but his being a daily paper, did not circulate sufficiently in the other States. He even tried, at my request, the plan of a weekly paper of recapitulation from his daily paper, in hopes that that might go into the other States, but in this too we failed. Freneau as translating clerk and the printer of a periodical paper likely to circulate through the States (uniting in one person the parts of Pintard and Fenno) revived my hopes that the thing could at length be effected. On the establishment of his paper, therefore, I furnished him with the *Leyden Gazette*, with an expression of my wish that he could always translate and publish the material intelligence they contained, and have continued to furnish them as regularly as I received them."[9] This shows well enough the interest that Americans and those knowing Europe best, took in the *Leyden Gazette*. But the coming of the French to Holland in 1795 put a sudden end to this popularity of the Dutch newspapers; in fact, those of the Dutch gazettes which did not cease to appear had to conform to the instructions given them by the Revolutionists, and were no longer free to depict events as they pleased.

Then, while the English journals resumed a popularity which they had not had in America since 1775, the papers of Germany, and especially those of the Hanseatic cities, played the rôle that the Dutch were no longer able to fill. Hamburg had become a very important center of French refugees, revolutionist spies, English agents and traders, who were awaiting a favorable occasion to penetrate the territories occupied by France. We see Gouverneur Morris, wishing to ascertain the opinion of Europe and to intrigue against the Directory, visiting Hamburg in 1796–7, and working there actively during the winter.[10] It is Hamburg that Talleyrand chose as his first halting place when he left the United States and was on his way to be promoted from the dignity of a proscript to the perilous and dubious honor of Minister of Foreign Affairs under the Directory. The newspapers of Hamburg were then often quoted in America, but less than those of Leyden and Amsterdam had been. The length of the crossing sometimes made them arrive too late to be used.

Finally we must mention the Italian papers which, at the very end of the century were sometimes consulted, either because of the war which was going on in their country, or for the reason that the English journals had begun to quote them.

It follows from this review, too brief, but complete in its outlines, that the American press, having become the essential factor of a powerful public opinion towards the end of the Eighteenth Century, had begun to draw its information from all accessible sources. While in 1770 it read only the English papers, and took from them only news of an English character, in 1800 it was carefully reading the European papers, although not to the same extent as those of England, and in the English journals it sought everything

that would give an impartial and European idea of events. The point was reached where a variety of confused and contradictory information was presented on almost every subject. More than once I have seen at the head of a piece of news (*e.g.* the first news of Trafalgar, of the great victories of Napoleon in Italy, the Peace of Bâle, etc., in fact anything which was important and could furnish a weapon to one of the two great political parties) printed in large letters in an American paper of 1798–1800, these words: "IMPORTANT IF TRUE," or "GLORIOUS NEWS —IF TRUE." Their remoteness from Europe, which they took into consideration now that they no longer accepted the English version, rendered judgment difficult. Most of the controversies extended over years. I shall cite the one about Freemasonry. It began in 1797 with a statement in the Abbé Barruel's book on the Bavarian Illuminati, as to their disruptive influence and the Masonic origin of the French Revolution. ("Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire du Jacobinisme.")[11] Barruel set forth the theory that Freemasonry had prepared and organized everything with a view to a world revolution. He had very sensibly noticed the large number of secret or half secret societies which had flourished in France just before the Revolution, and he thought that all had had Masonic origin and Masonic affiliations. He believed that a gigantic plot had been prepared by these antichristian deists to destroy the French Monarchy and the Catholic Church.

His book made a profound impression throughout Europe; it was taken very seriously and was much discussed. An English author, Robinson, came to the rescue and presented the same views. In the clubs of *émigrés* and among the enemies of the Directory, this theory was readily accepted. The book contained an imposing documentation, and even those who refused to accept its conclusions were obliged to acknowledge that many facts stated therein were true. In America, where a large part of the country began to be exasperated at and acutely afraid of the French radical and atheistical propaganda, the book was analysed. The ministers of New England who were seeking an arm with which to attack the French Revolution, made use of it; they cited a great number of Scottish, German, French and American authors. A Massachusetts clergyman, learned and well known for his important geographical works—Jedediah Morse—delivered and printed eloquent sermons on this subject. His colleagues imitated him, and Osgood was equally inspired and vehement. A general polemic ensued in the press throughout the United States. Everybody accused his opponents of being Illuminati and of belonging to "self-organized societies." It did not fail to disturb the Republicans, who really suffered from this discussion, because the Jacobins had not made a favorable impression upon the plain people of America. It was a bitter and protracted fight. Finally the question (which even now might be discussed) was declared settled, when two letters arrived from Germany; one from the learned and philanthropic Ebeling, the other from Weisshaupt himself (the chief of the Bavarian Illuminati), denying that there was anything in common between Freemasonry and the French Revolution, or any tie between the Bavarian Illuminati and French Freemasonry (1800).

25.

The Daily Advertiser, October 4, 1785.

Third Page.

Printed in New York by Francis Childs.

Containing, in its first column, what was, for the time, the nearest approach to an editorial; and a witty criticism of Europe.

NEW-YORK.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4.

We hear that the public speaking of the gentlemen of Columbia College, will be held this afternoon in the college hall.

Extract of a letter from Reading, (Berks County) Sept. 24.

"Our borough has celebrated the happy arrival of our great patriot Doctor Franklin; firing of cannon, ringing of bells, and every other demonstration of reverence and respect was shewn by every citizen, to this great genius; and on Sunday following, the Rev. Mr. Wildbahn, the Lutheran German Minister, preached a sermon suitable to the purpose, to a numerous audience."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Frankland, to his friend in Virginia, dated August 27, 1785.

"Our assembly met the first instant, and will adjourn this day or to-morrow. A few necessary regulations are adopted, and a plan for calling a convention to recognize the present constitution or introduce a new one. We have now the most friendly assurances from North-Carolina, since Governor Martin's administration has expired, and we on our part have passed an act to adjust all accounts amicably, and agreeably to justice. Why does your state seem so much out of humour at these events? Did it not originate with them, the plan of having new states, 150 miles square? Was it not a celebrated genius of yours, when a Delegate in Congress, that drew up the scheme last year for having ten new states, and a system adopted, as matters arrived at maturity, to lay off the remaining part of the western country into similar jurisdictions? What object can you have now, when your lands are all sold, to retain a people under an authority from which you nor them can derive any benefit, but contrariwise, contention and perhaps endless hatred? This don't look like acting with your usual foresight and liberality."

On Friday last was married at Philadelphia, by the Rev. Dr. Magaw, Vice Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, Mr. WM. COCHRAN, Professor of the Greek and Latin languages, in Columbia College, in this city, to Miss CUPPAIDGE, a lady who arrived a few days since in the Dublin Packet, Capt. Alcorn, from Dublin.

DIED, yesterday, much regretted in an advanced stage of life, Mrs. *Mary Brownjohn*, relict of the late Dr. *William Brownjohn*.

A letter from Kentucky, dated Aug. 19, says, "Our third convention have, with the concurrence of some more important personages than were in the last, confirmed the decree of separation from Virginia.—The Indians perfectly pacific all this summer, on the path through the wilderness."

Europe no longer affords the inexhaustible fund of intelligence, for which it has been heretofore remarkable. Truth—lies—matters of fact—and speculations—are all, all equally flat, equally insipid. Hard, indeed, is the lot of the poor Printer! obliged to furnish out his bill of fare, at all events; he must run through piles of papers, glean up an article or two, here and there, from amidst heaps of trash, and yet be liable to the charge of stupidity and dullness—when the fact is, that unless he COINS *London and other European news* in America, he can hardly lay before his readers a single line worth perusal. The execution of eighteen or twenty criminals—the wonderful exploits of raising balloons—the *nevertobe enough lamented* fall of Blanchard's paraceute— the shop-tax— the outcries of the Pittites and Foxites—reformatorial projects—Irish propositions—learned, elegant, and edifying dissertations on the *profound mysteries* of the fashions, also on ladies head-dresses, *Leonardo bonnets, Figaro curls*, sestines, hoops, and *(proh pudor!)* ***s, with other matters *equally important*, have composed nearly the whole of the intelligence wafted to us across the Atlantic, *in the typographical sybilline sheets*, for many months past. (*Carey's Her.*)

Mr. *B. Livingston* is mortified to see any of his personal concerns obtruded upon the public; but since it has happened by the means of another, he has too much respect for the opinion of his fellow-citizens, not to guard against ill impressions of his conduct. He is not anxious about any inferences that may be drawn from his refusal to have any thing to do with Mr. Abraham Smith, who has unnecessarily interfered in a professional altercation between his father and Mr. Livingston—His own feelings are satisfied by the motive which induced that refusal, nor can he believe men of honor will consider as a fit adversary, a person who abandoned a service to which he had attached himself, and of choice put himself under the command of a traitor and deserter (for the truth of this assertion the public are referred to the certificates annexed to this publication.) He with reluctance, in an affair of this kind, mentions a circumstance that may seem in the remotest degree connected with politics; but he apprehends there is a clear distinction between a man who *takes a part*, and one who *deserts his party*. But what Mr. Livingston is chiefly solicitous about is, that it should be known that this ridiculous controversy did not originate with him—it was a dispute in a county court, between Mr. Thomas Smith and himself, and was brought on by *disingenuous acts*, and a *dictatorial, contemptuous* behaviour on the part of the former; for the truth of which he appeals to several Gentlemen present, Mr. William S. Livingston, Mr. Morton, Mr. Dougan, and Mr. Cutting. It is possible Mr. Livingston, in the warmth of his sensibility, may have retorted with too much asperity; but he does not recollect having said or done any thing which can be properly deemed *personal insult*.—*Mr. Smith*, however, thought it necessary, after the trial, to intimate to Mr. Livingston, that he was to hear something further; to which the latter replied, he had no objection: But on further reflection, Mr. Smith conceived it most prudent to continue the dispute by proxy; and this son, with whom Mr. Livingston never exchanged a word about the matter, was now brought forward—And thus it seems we are to expect that every professional altercation with the father, whose *peevishness* and *indecorum* are notorious to every Gentleman of the Bar, are to be turned into personal quarrels with the sons.—Mr. Livingston, on receiving a rude message from the son, addressed himself to the person with whom alone he had a controversy, not thinking himself obliged to transfer it to another.—The next step was a commencement of the scene in the Coffee-House, which has led to the necessity of reminding the public of a trait in this young man's character, which, but for his impertinent behaviour, might in time have been buried in oblivion.

I DO hereby certify, that in the latter end of May, or beginning of June, 1779, I was in company with Mr. Abraham L. Smith, at the house of the late Mr. Hawkes Hay, at which time he wore a hat to the best of my remembrance, with an American cockade and feather. Dated New-York, 3d October, 1785.

MOR. LEWIS.

New-York, October 3, 1785.

SOMETIME in the year 1779, a division of the American army, under my command, being on their march from Morristown to the North-River, to oppose a party of the British, who were supposed to intend an attack on West-Point.—Abraham Smith was introduced to me by Colonel Walker, one of my Aids-de-Camp. He requested permission to join my family, stating his attachment to the cause of America, the sufferings of his family by the British, and his wishes to be in the suit of a General-Officer, should the troops come to action. I granted his request, and he joined my suite, but missing him at dinner, I enquired where my volunteer Aid was? I was answered by Col. Walker that he did not know.

General Washington, who was at table, asked whom I had taken as a Volunteer Aid?——I informed him of Smith's request, and of the permission I had given him to join my family. The next day, not having seen my Volunteer, General Washington demanded if I knew where he was, and upon my telling him that I did not, he informed that he had *deserted* to the enemy.

STEUBEN.

I DO hereby certify that I did frequently in the year 1784, see Abraham L. Smith in this city, dressed in the uniform worn by general Arnold's Corps, and that the said Abraham L. Smith made no secret of his being an officer in the said Corps. Dated the [illegible] of Oct. 1785.

H. MULLIGAN.

PORT of NEW-YORK.

CLEARED,

Schr. Maria, Vanneman, for St. Thomas.
Sloop Nabby, Sheffield, Stonington.
Betsey, Duncan, Virginia.
Mansfield, Riccard, Virginia.

A GOLD WATCH

WAS LOST on Monday morning, by a Gentleman on horse-back, between Cape's Tavern in this City, and Hall's, at Morris's House, on Harlaem Heights.—It has a white dial-plate, maker's name Lespine, Paris, a watch key, and a small desk key to the chain.——Whoever will bring it to the Printer, shall receive five dollars reward, and no questions asked. 87tf.

Sarly & Barnewall,

No. 193, Water-Street,
Have imported in the last Vessels from Europe,
A general Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Which they will dispose of on the most moderate Terms for CASH, and every Species of Country Produce.

Among which are the following:

LOW priced coatings & duffles,
Coarse & fine broad cloth,
Velvets & corduroys,
Moreens & calimancoes,
Shaloons & camblets,
Durants & tammies,
Plated & mohair buttons,
A general assortment of hard ware,
Rose & Indian blankets,
Bays & flannels,
Men's women's & boy's worsted hose,
Low priced linens & calicoes,
Coarse & fine hats,
A few casks of assorted pewter, with a variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate.

ALSO,

Irish MESS BEEF, in tierces and barrels,
OX TONGUES in firkins.
New-York, Sept. 24. 79

Three Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY from his master's service, on Thursday night, the 22d inst. an indented apprentice lad, named John Collins, (by trade a smith) about 5 feet 7 inches high, black hair, and dark complexion, has naturally a down look, is very talkative, which may arrive from his ignorance: It is apprehended he may secrete himself on board some vessel outward bound---therefore all masters of vessels and others, are forbid harbouring or carrying him off at their peril, as they may depend upon being prosecuted to the utmost rigour of the law: And whosoever brings, or apprehends and secures him, so that his master can get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges from the subscriber; at No. 12, John's-Street.

WILLIAM SMITH
New-York, Sept. 24. 79

For SHELBURNE,
The Sloop SALLY

JOSEPH BIDDER, Master,
Will sail on *Thursday* the 6th Inst.
HAS good Accommodations for Passengers.—For Freight or Passage apply to the Master on board, lying at Marston's Wharf. 86—9

MOSES ROGERS,

At the Sign of the Golden Padlock and Key, between Burling and Beekman's Slips, Queen-Street;

HAS imported in the last vessels from England and Holland, an extensive assortment of IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, &c. among which are Dutch gang-saws of the best kind, German steel, Swedes bar iron for waggons and chair-tire, Nails of all sorts, best Wool Cards, a large assortment of Pewter, which will be sold very low for cash—Dutch and English Powder, Dutch slates, &c. &c. 82—7

An excellent STORE
TO BE LET.

82 Enquire as above.

Just Published,

and to be sold by the Printer hereof,

THE Ordinance of the United States in Congress assembled, of the 20th May last, for disposing of the Western Territory.

Sales at Auction.

By Robert Hunter.

On Thursday next,
At the Auction-Room, No 20,
Wall-street,

A general Assortment of

Dry Goods,

Suitable to the Season.

Windward-Island RUM.

THIS DAY,
Will be landed at Murray's Wharf, from on board the Schooner BETSEY, Capt. Hammond, just arrived from the West-Indies,

A CARGO of high-proof, well-flavored, WINDWARD ISLAND RUM.—Those who wish to purchase will please to apply to *Anthony L. Bleecker.*

Sales at Auction.

By ANTHONY L. BLEECKER.

THIS DAY,
At the Coffee-House,
At XII o'Clock.

25 Barrels Muscovado Sugar,
20 Barrels Limes,
6 Hogsheads Rum,
2 Pipes Wine.

On Wednesday,
At the Auction-Room, No. 40,
Wall-Street;
A large and general Assortment of

DRY GOODS.

On Friday,
At the Coffee-House, at XII o'Clock,
(if not disposed of before at private Sale,)

The Schooner BETSEY,

Burthen about 70 Tons, now lying at Murray's Wharf

AT PRIVATE SALE,

Genuine Madeira, and

Excellent Teneriffe Wines,
Old Brandy,
West-India Rum,
Hyson Tea, and
A Quantity of Havannah brown Sugar in Boxes, of superior Quality.

Sales by Auction.

This Day X o'Clock,
No. 22, Wall-street, a Large and General assortment of

DRY GOODS.

JACOB MORDECAI.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

Barnes & Livingston,

Being this Day mutually dissolved, all Persons indebted to said Firm, are requested to make Payment; and those who have any Demands, are desired to furnish their Accounts, in order to be adjusted.

They have on Hand for SALE,
On the most reasonable Terms for CASH,
A Variety of elegant

China and Japan Ware,

Assortment of Ironmongery and Cutlery; small gilt fram'd Looking-Glasses; Copper Tea and Fish Kettles of all Sizes; Nails from 4d. a 24d., per the Cask; striped Duffils and spotted Ruggs per the Bale or Piece; Teas; Rum; Sugar; Indigo; Gin in Cases; Mould Candles per the Box; Snuff; long and short Hair Brooms, &c. &c. 86 dtf

French Language,

JAMES ROBINS, *Teacher* of the *French Language* many years in Philadelphia, begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has opened an *EVENING SCHOOL*, at his *Lodgings, No. 77, Fair-street*, for the instruction of those *Gentlemen* who *wish* to *attain* a *competent knowledge* of that *Elegant* and *Polite Language*.

*** Hours of Attendance, from Six to Nine o'clock, every Evening, *(Sundays excepted.)*

We see to what an extent the United States at that time were open to everything that came from outside, and to what extent liberty of discussion, coupled with intense curiosity, produced fertile results.

Under these circumstances, it is not surprising that the Governments of France and of England should have made strenuous efforts to influence this public opinion. The whole world admired it for its wisdom and esteemed it the best informed; for any belligerent to be able to use it would have been a great help. The propaganda conducted in the United States by England on the one hand and by France on the other, in the closing years of the Eighteenth Century, has never been thoroughly studied.* But we are now able to realize the importance thereof. During the War of Independence the King of France had at least four Americans in his pay: Dr. Samuel Cooper, the eminent Boston preacher, who received 250 pounds sterling annually to enable him to employ a clerical substitute so that he might devote his own attention to political affairs; General Sullivan, who had spontaneously come to offer his services to France at a time when England tried to employ him and when his debts rendered him an easy prey to the best bidder; and H. H. Brackenridge, who received the same as Sullivan, namely $1,000 a year. Finally, Thomas Paine, whom Gérard had engaged at an annual salary of $1,000; but Paine was very lazy and does not seem to have been paid regularly. The organization was suppressed in 1783 as too expensive, useless and dangerous. Vergennes felt that thereafter France could not do much for the United States, that the American nation would not do much for France, and that if the existence of this organization were exposed it would discredit the Franco-American alliance.

After 1793 Genêt, Fauchet and Adet, successively Ministers of France to the United States, reorganized a secret service about which we know but little. However, it appears that De Witt Clinton was its center, at least for a time. Randolph was, without doubt, one of the collaborators, but nothing proves that he ever accepted money for himself. Towards the end of the century the principal secret agent of France was Alexandre Blanc de la Naulte, Comte d'Hauterive, a great friend of Talleyrand, to whom he wrote constantly, and to whom he gave more than one absurd idea of the United States. Their correspondence, a part of which is kept in the Archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Paris, comprises some of the queerest diplomatic documents of the revolutionary period. From 1793 to 1797, the French consulates in the United States were organized into centers of propaganda and publicity; the most active, seemingly, was that at Charleston, where worked Mangourit. He had very early been a revolutionist in France, and felt inspired to be the same in America. He was the most faithful auxiliary of Genêt in his wild schemes, and he had a real influence on the Charleston gazettes, wherein, more than once, he published colored news and revolutionary comments.[13] The French consuls, Rozier at Boston and Letombe at Philadelphia, succeeded equally in getting revolutionary items inserted in the local papers.[14] We have enough

* As has never been studied for itself the propaganda carried on in Europe by the American Revolutionists between 1775 and 1790.[12]

proofs to show that the system worked for a time, although it was finally broken up by the "X.Y.Z." scandal,* the Alien Law, and popular indignation.

Everything tends to prove that the English had in the United States an organization similar to that of the French, but I have not made any investigation thereof and cannot furnish details. The struggle between these two machines was violent; the stake was important: it was a question of dominating the freest and most powerful public opinion in the world. But it does not appear that any foreign nation has been able to deceive the country or impose on the American press for a long period of time. Although some newspaper men, embittered by the political struggle, and too passionately devoted to a theory, may have lost their clearness of judgment, as a whole, the Eighteenth Century papers in the New World maintained a high standard of journalism. They were written and printed by men who had a large experience and were not easily deceived.

That they sustained, for the most part, a critical and detached attitude, may be assumed from the following paragraph, very sensible and indeed modern, clipped from the New York *Daily Advertiser* (October 4, 1785): "Europe no longer affords the inexhaustible fund of intelligence, for which it has been heretofore remarkable. Truth—lies—matters of fact—and speculations—are all, all equally flat, equally insipid. Hard, indeed, is the lot of the poor Printer! obliged to furnish out his bill of fare, at all events; he must run through piles of papers, glean up an article or two, here and there, from amidst heaps of trash, and yet be liable to the charge of stupidity and dullness—when the fact is, that unless he COINS *London and other European News* in America, he can hardly lay before his readers a single line worth perusal. The execution of eighteen or twenty criminals—the wonderful exploit of raising balloons—the *nevertobe enough lamented* fall of Blanchard's paraceute—the shop tax—the outcries of the Pittites and Foxites—reformatorial projects—Irish propositions—learned, elegant, and edifying dissertations on the *profound mysteries* of the fashions, also on ladies head-dresses, *Leonardo bonnets*, *Figaro curls*, festines, hoops, and (*proh pudor!*) * * *s, with other matters, *equally important*, have composed nearly the whole of the intelligence wafted to us, across the Atlantic, in the *typographical sybilline sheets*, for many months past—(*Carey's Her.*)."

*When John Adams sent Marshall, Pinckney and E. Gerry to treat with the Directory and to demand redress for the damage done to American commerce, Talleyrand, then French Minister of Foreign Affairs, tried to oblige the American envoys to give him a large sum of money. Later, when John Adams published the report of Pinckney and Marshall, in place of giving in full the names of Talleyrand's agents, he called them "X. Y. Z."

NOTES

1. Lee, *History of American Journalism*, 25.

2. See especially the superb collection of Isaiah Thomas, preserved by the American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass.

3. Thomas, *History of Printing in America*, II, 123.

4. Cobbett's *Gazette* had a very fast growth. Founded in March, 1797, it had more than 2,000 subscribers in April (see copy of April 22), and 3,000 in November (copy of November 2). Then it climbed to 3,200 which seems to have been the highest circulation of this paper.

5. See B. Fay, *L'Esprit Révolutionnaire en France et aux États-Unis à la fin du XVIII' Siècle*, 141.

6. *Ibid.*, 278.

7. A. H. Smyth's ed., *Writings of Franklin*, I, 45, 146; VII, 35, 82; VIII, 3, 142, 245.

8. *Journal inédit du Duc de Croÿ*, III, 300-302.

9. *Writings of Jefferson*, Monticello ed., VIII, 402-403.

10. *Diary and Letters of Gouverneur Morris*, edited by Anne C. Morris, II, 148-248.

11. Vernon Stauffer, *New England and the Bavarian Illuminati*, New York, 1918.

12. I have tried to give an idea of this propaganda in my *L'Esprit Révolutionnaire*, 97-100.

13. *Ibid.*, 215, 239, 252, 259; see also J. F. Turner, "The West in Diplomacy," in *American Historical Review*, III, 570-580, etc.

14. Faÿ, *op. cit.*, 280.

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